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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 21, 1961/Vaisakha 1, 1883 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Supply of Spare Parts to Bhilai Steel Plant

+

*1657. { **Shri Morarka:** / **Shri Nathwani:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of contracts for the supply of spares from Russia for the Bhilai Plant;

(b) the value of each such contract with quantity of spares; and

(c) the basis on which this value was decided?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

15 contracts have been concluded with U.S.S.R. for the supply of spares. A list showing approximate value of each contract with quantity of spares is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 90].

The value of the contract was decided on the following basis:—

(i) The prices of spare parts valued at Rs. 2·1 crores included in the original contract, was at the notional average price per ton which was agreed to be paid for the main plant and equipment.

(ii) In the case of non-proprietory articles such as Ball and Roller Bearings, competitive quotations were invited and the Soviet offer was found to be the cheapest.

(iii) In other cases the prices were settled by mutual negotiations.

Shri Morarka: From the statement it appears that spare parts worth Rs. 6½ crores were purchased in all, out of which about Rs. 2 crores were purchased in 1956 and Rs. 4½ crores were purchased in 1960. May I know the reason for placing the order for the spare parts four years after the ordering of the plant?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The first lot of these spares was purchased along with the purchase of the plant and equipment. That was in a way a part of the main contract. The subsequent orders were placed four years later, because it was thought that these spares would be required at a later stage when the actual commissioning of the plant proceeded further.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that because the spare parts were not ordered along with the plant itself, the manufacturers were obliged to charge higher price than what we would have had to pay if we had ordered the spares along with the plant itself?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is always a certain quantity of spares, which has to be ordered when the main plant is ordered. It is not customary to keep a very large stock of spares. The normal risk is taken. Sometimes, the prices increase, and sometimes, the prices decrease. But, beyond a certain quantity, spares are not ordered along with the plant.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact taht for want of spares production in the blooming and slabbing mills and the steel melting shops has suffered?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, that is not a fact.

Shri P. R. Patel: Am I to understand the spare parts could be had only from Russia and from no other country?

Sardar Swaran Singh: For this plant, that is so, because the entire plant has been obtained from the Soviet Union. Therefore, the Soviet Union suppliers were considered to be most suitable for the purchase of spares also. There are certain types of spares which can be procured from other countries also.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether any enquiries were made, and whether tenders were invited for the spare parts?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Enquiries were made, but it was considered that the purchase of these spares from the Soviet Union would be to our advantage.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know from which countries enquiries were made and also the nature of the replies received?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have not said that tenders were invited.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन फालतू पुर्जेजों के लिये कोई ऐसा प्रोग्राम बनाया गया है कि जिस से ये आम लोगों को आसानी से मिल सकें ।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : स्टील प्लांट के जो पुरज हैं उन का आम लोग क्या करेंगे यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया । उन को तो स्टील प्लांट ही इस्तेमाल कर सकता है । आम लोगों के इस्तैमाल की वह चीज नहीं है ।

Shri Morarka: In the statement it is mentioned that in some cases, the prices were settled by mutual negotiations. May I know how the mutual negotiations were carried on, when we did not have the competitive offers from other countries?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Every item that we purchase is not a common item which might be obtained from all parts of the world. Certain proprietary items which we purchase from the Soviet Union or from other countries have to be purchased by the process of negotiations. Even if we go through the formality of inviting tenders, unless there is real competition and there is availability from more sources than one, the actual quotations will not be competitive in the sense in which we understand it. So, when the negotiations are restorted to, all possible care is taken to ensure that we pay a reasonable price.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether enquiries were made in countries other than Russia, and if so, what the replies were, because I find that spare parts worth about Rs. 4 crores odd have been purchased from Russia?

Mr. Speaker: I did not want to intervene or interfere. Supposing some motor car is purchased, does the hon. Member mean to say that some other person will have spares for that motor car?

Shri P. R. Patel: They would supply.....

Mr. Speaker: How would they supply? It is a curious thing to go on asking this kind of question. I allowed the hon. Member to ask this question not once but twice. Supposing somebody has got a standard machine, does the hon. Member mean to say that some other man must have spares for it? This is an inevitable thing. From whomsoever we purchase a machine, we have to look to that very person for spares also, more than to any other man. Otherwise, there would not be standardisation.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Previously, that used to be done. That was why that question was asked.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection to allow any question and any amount of criticism of the hon. Minister. But when he is in the right, what is the meaning of criticising him?

Shri Morarka: It is mentioned in the statement itself that:

> "In the case of non-proprietary articles such as ball and roller bearings, competitive quotations were invited and the Soviet offer was found to be the cheapest."

So, wherever it was possible, quotations were invited.

पूर्वी अफ्रीका में जीवन बीमा निगम की लगी हुई पूंजी

*१६५८. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवन बीमा निगम के ३१ जनवरी, १९६१ तक पूर्वी अफ्रीका में कितने रुपये लग हुए थे ;

(ख) उस से कितनी वार्षिक आय होती है ; और

(ग) क्या पूर्वी अफ्रीका में लगाई गई पूंजी हमारे देश के विकास के लिये यहां नहीं लगाई जा सकती ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा) : (क) १३७.७४ लाख रुपया ।

(ख) ८.८१ लाख रुपया ।

(ग) निगम का कारबार बढ़ाने और साथ ही पूर्वी अफ्रीका की मुद्रा में अपने दायित्व को निभाने के खयाल से, निगम के लिये यह जरूरी है कि वह पूर्वी अफ्रीक में अपने कारबार से होने वाले लाभ के एक हिस्से को वहीं लगाये ।

Some hon. Members: In English also.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: (a) Rs. 137·74 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 8·81 lakhs.

(c) In the interest of the development of the Corporation's business as also to match its liabilities in East African currency it is necessary for the Corporation to invest in East Africa a part of the surplus funds arising out of its business in that country.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ईस्ट अफ्रीका में जो इतना रुपया लगाया गया है उस से हम को प्रति वर्ष कितना फायदा होता है, और यदि इतने ही रुपये को हम अपने देश में लगाते तो उस से हम को कितना फायदा होता ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : यह रुपया कई अलग अलग मदों में लगाया गया है और अगर मैं हर एक का अलग अलग फायदा बताने लगूं तो बहुत लम्बी फेहरिस्त हो जायेगी । लेकिन उदाहरण के रूप में मैं एक आप को बताती हूं कि कारपोरेशन ने ब्रिटिश ईस्ट अफ्रीका में जो सिटी काउंसिल आफ नैरोबी है उस को करीब २ लाख ५० हजार पाउंड का कर्जा दिया है और उस के ऊपर जो हम को रिटर्न आता है वह करीब सवा ६ प्रतिशत के हिसाब से है ।

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the laws in East Africa impose a condition that the funds will have to be invested in East Africa?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is not the laws, but the usual code of business which requires the premia to be collected and repaid after maturity that resuires a reserve to be maintained in East Africa itself. Apart from that there was a feeling also among the Indians that we should invest a part of that sum in East Africa itself to create good-will, because we were earning a large amount of preminum from East Africa.

Shri Basappa: May I know the total amount of insurance amount realised from East Africa?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The main question is in regard to investment. The total amount of investment and purchases that the LIC has made and inherited comes to Rs. 1,49,38,352·83.

Shri Basappa: That is the investment?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: That is the investment as well as the inherited property or the purchase of property that they have made.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that the main question relates to investment and not to the income from premia.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Yes.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Is there an inspection team to look into the investments that are made, or are we guided by the advice of the consular and diplomatic authorities?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Certainly, the LIC is very careful about the investments, and they take every precaution to see that the investment goes through proper channel.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whethed premia can be remitted from India by persons who have insured their lives in East Africa?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: For one thing, the main question does not relate to premia at all. But, I may inform the hon. Member.....

Mr. Speaker: She need not inform.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: They are finding it difficult to send remittances from here to Hong Kong and other places.....

Mr. Speaker: The main question relates to investment only.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether any part of these investments is in the tea companies in East Africa, which have transferred their business from India to East Africa?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: A certain part of the investments has been in securities. But I have not got the details of these securities here so that I cannot inform the hon. Member about them.

Shri Prabhat Kar: What is the percentage of these investments in relation to the earnings from East Africa?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is quite a good proportion. It has increased since the LIC has come into existence.

Mr. Speaker: What percentage of the total earnings by way of premium etc. is invested?

Shri Basappa: That was my question.

Mr. Speaker: But he did not put it in that manner. He wanted only the figure of investment. But the other hon. Member has put it in a manner which the hon. Minister is obliged to answer.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have only the figure of investment here. I do not have at the present moment figures as to the total amount of premium that has been paid to the LIC.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister must have expected that this would be a natural question, as to how much of our earnings is being invested, and whether there is a proper balance.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं ने अपने प्रश्न के बी० पार्ट में यह पूछा है :—

"The annual income therefrom"

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सालाना कितनी आमदनी होती है ? मेरे इस प्रश्न का जवाब मिलना चाहिये ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मैं ने माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न के जवाब में बतलाया है कि ८.८१ लाख रुपये की आमदनी होती है ।

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know whether these investments are made in foreign firms or in Indian firms?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: They are made in foreign firms as well as Indian firms, in the shape of purchase of securities.

Bunkers for State Coal Washeries

*1659. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal that the three State washeries should be provided with bunkers to enable mechanising of coal handling and quicker turn-over of wagons has been considered; and

(b) if so, what is the Government reaction thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b). The three coal washeries at Dugda, Bhojudih and Patherdih which are being set up by the Hindustan Steel Limited will all have bunkers for loading washed coal mechanically into wagons.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: By having these bunkers for mechanical loading and unloading, how much labour would be affected thereby?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It cannot be said. Of course there is going to be a large saving of workers, but it cannot be explained as to what actually will be the proportion.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it not a fact that a large number of workers will be rendered unemployed as a result of this mechanisation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): That does not arise out of this, because this is a new work that is being put up, and there are no workers who have to be retrenched. This is a new project and, therefore, it will provide work for some workers. There is no question of retrenchment.

Integration of Services in Punjab

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*1661. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Giani G. S. Musafir:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work relating to integration of services in Punjab has not yet been completed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to complete the work;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the advisory committee constituted to hear appeals regarding fixation of seniority of the employes of the erstwhile State of Pepsu had recommended that the seniority should be fixed cadre to cadre;

(d) whether it is also a fact that this principles is followed in other States;

(e) whether Government have considered appeals from the aggrieved employees of the erstwhile Pepsu State regarding the fixation of their seniority; and

(f) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 91].

(d) The principle generally adopted in other States for fixing *inter-se* seniority is continuous length of service in the equated grade.

(e) Yes.

(f) In view of the answer to parts (b) and (c) given in the attached statement, action will be taken to work out the *inter-se* seniority on the basis of the formulae now agreed to after they have been approved by the Central Advisory Committee.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the Chief Ministers of both these States before integration were in favour of the cadre to cadre basis? If so, why did the Central Government adopt a different view, and not the view of the Advisory Committee?

Shri Datar: What had been decided was that certain principles should be followed. So far as the actual rules relating to integrated seniority were concerned, they were left to the State Governments to be worked out. When certain difficulties were found, the question was discussed, and in respect of the Punjab an agreed formula has been reached.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement, I find that agreed formulae have now been evolved. May I know whether the views of the ertswhile PEPSU employees, who have been adversely affected by these formulae had also been taken into account?

Shri Datar: In fact, the views of the former PEPSU Government servants were before us and they were duly taken into account.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : कितने कर्मचारी पैप्सू के इस प्रकार के थे जिन्हों ने कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को आवेदन-पत्र दिया था कि उन को सर्विसेज में खपाया जाये, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक उन में कितने शेष हैं जोकि कहीं नहीं लिये जा सके हैं ?

Shri Datar: Government received a very large number of representations from the former PEPSU government servants, both gazetted and non-gazetted. Therefore, the question had to be considered with a view to see that no hardship was caused or injustice occasioned to any officer concerned.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : संख्या उन की कितनी है यह मैं जानना चाहता था ?

Shri Datar: I cannot give offhand the number.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that Superintendents of the erstwhile PEPSU State are still Superintendents, whereas clerks of the former Punjab State have been promoted to Assistants and Clerks in the Punjab? Is so, whether as a result of this formula, this injustice will be undone?

Shri Datar: As soon as the Central Advisory Board have accepted it, decisions will be taken, wherever necessary even by reconsideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Government will apply this formula retrospectively so that injustice done previously can be removed?

Shri Datar: That is the very object of having evolved this particular formula.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government will consider the proposal to issue instructions to the Government of the Punjab under section 47 of the States Reorganisation Act to adopt the view of the Advisory Committee which has been set up?

Shri Datar: So far as this formula is concerned, that is common to all the State Governments, and they have generally accepted this formula and have been working it out.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जैसा कि अभी आप ने बताया कि दूसरे राज्यों ने इस फार्मूले को स्वीकार कर लिया है तो पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी की सिफारिशों को मानने में क्या कठिनाई आई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : यह मसला काफी मुश्किल है और बहुत टेढ़ा है और जब भी दो स्टेट्स मर्ज हुई हैं तो सर्विसेज का सवाल कोई बहुत सुविधा और सहूलियत के साथ हल नहीं हुआ है । यहां पर भी पहले तो ऐसा लगा कि फैसला हो जायेगा आपस में और

इतना ही नहीं हुआ कि दो गवर्नमेंट्स, बल्कि दो कमेटीज मुकर्रर की गईं, एक यूनियन पबलिक सर्विस कमिशन के चेअरमैन के सभापतित्व में सेंट्रल ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी जिस ने कि सारे गजेटेड अफसरान के बारे में विचार किया और एक कमेटी पंजाब पबलिक सर्विस कमिशन के चेअरमैन के सभापतित्व में कायम की जिस ने कि सारे नौन गजेटेड अफसरान के बारे में विचार किया । मैं हाउस का ज्यादा समय लेना नहीं चाहता हूं और सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इस मसले पर कुछ समय जरूर लगा है लेकिन इस समय जो रास्ता निकला है उस से यह मालूम होता है कि दोनों पेप्सू और पंजाब के गजेटेड और नौन-गजेटेड अफसरान को इस से संतोष होगा । आप ऐसा न समझें कि इस में केवल पेप्सू का सवाल है । इस में पंजाब के भी गजेटेड और नौन-गजेटेड अफसरों के बारे में देखना है कि वह किसी तरीके से पिछड़े न पड़ जायें । उन का एक संतुलन निकालना है । मैं पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर को खत लिख रहा हूं और मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह मसला जल्दी हल हो जायेगा ।

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement I find that the Government of India accepted this recommendation and passed orders on that basis and also cancelled orders which were passed on the recommendations of the State Advisory Committee. May I know what was the reason for rejecting the order passed by the Advisory Committee?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The fact of the matter is that there were two Committees. The Central Advisory Committee did not accept the views stated by the State Advisory Committee. These were purely official committee presided over by the Chairman of two Public Service Commissions, one Central and the other State. They differed amongst themselves, but now an attempt is being made to bring about an amicable solution.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What are the details of the new agreed formulae?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It will take a pretty long time to give the details.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether Government have taken due care to see that whatever percentage has been reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is maintained intact?

Shri Datar: So far as this question is concerned, it does not arise, where the question of seniority has to be taken into account and the question of promotion arises. Therefore, there is no reservation quota for Schedued Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Orissa Mining Corporation

*1662. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have agreed by now to invest more money in the Orissa Mining Corporation;

(b) whether there has been any final agreement to this effect with the Orissa State Government; and

(c) if so, the nature of decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Necessary provision has already been made in the Budget Estimates for 1961-62 for investment in the share capital of the Orissa Mining Corporation on the basis of the corporation's estimate of requirements. If the corporation require more funds, that will be considered at the appropriate time.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: What is the total amount of money which the Government of India has invested so far in this Orissa Mining Corporation?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: For the first time the subscribed capital was Rs. 15 lakhs and 50 per cent. of it,

that is, Rs. 7:5 lakhs was invested by the Government of India. In another 5 years we are going to invest nearabout Rs. 17·84 lakhs.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government has decided to help the Orissa Mining Corporation in the Third Five Year Plan to such an extent that its working will improve?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Naturally; when we have provided money, it was provided after fully assessing the requirements of the Corporation. So, naturally, every help is being given by the Centre.

Shri C. D. Pandey: In view of the fact that it is a case of departure from the general policy of the Government that when Government invests it invests with a view to having control—here is a case where 49 per cent. will be invested by the Government and the control will remain in the hands of private company—may I know the reasons?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Probably, the hon. Member is confusing this with the Bolani Iron Ores. This is the Orissa Mining Corporation. Fifty per cent. is owned by the State Government and 50 per cent. by the Central Government.

Shri Morarka: I could not follow. The hon. Parliamentary Secretary said that Government's total investment is only Rs. 7:5 lakhs in this Corporation. Is it true or is the remaining amount given by way of loan?

Shri Ganjendra Prasad Sinha: I said that the first subscribed capital was Rs. 15 lakhs out of which Rs. 7·5 lakhs was given. There is another provision for Rs. 17·84 lakhs—subscription by the Centre. That is, the total investment would be Rs. 7·5 lakhs plus Rs. 17·84 lakhs.

Shri Morarka: Is there a loan given or is the total investment only Rs. 7·5 lakhs?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: That is the total investment.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know, probably whether in addition there is anything by way of loan from the Centre.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): There is no other investment by way of advances or loans from the Centre.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Has there been any suggestion from Government of India for improving the working of the Orissa Mining Corporation? May I know whether the Orissa Mining Corporation had applied for a lease for chromite which has not been granted to the Mining Corporation but granted to a private mine owner?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, we are fully satisfied that it is working quite satisfactorily. As far as the second part is concerned, I would require notice whether the licence has been granted or not.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Who is the Chairman of the Orissa Mining Corporation?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Sir, I did not hear the question.

Mr. Speaker: Who is the Chairman of the Orissa Mining Corporation? Is that the question?

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Will the hon. Minister give the name of the Chairman of the Corporation

Sardar Swaran Singh: The report has been placed in the Library. The hon. Member can go to the Library and look at all these details.

Moti Bagh Palace, Patiala

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*1663. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Giani G. S. Musafir:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India are purchasing

Moti Bagh Palace at Patiala from the Punjab Government for housing the National Sports Institute; and

(b) if so, on what terms?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been agreed to purchased it at a cost of Rs. 26·70 lakhs, being the amount at which the property had earlier been purchased by the Government of Punjab.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the Central Government advised the Punjab Government not to purchase this palace? If so, why is the Central Government now purchasing this palace?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I really cannot understand why the Central Government should advise the Punjab Government not to purchase this property. It is not the duty of the Central Government.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether at an earlier stage the Central Government advised the Punjab Government not to purchase this property?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have no knowledge. My ministry has nothing to do with this matter. I really do not understand why the State Government should ask the Central Government for advice and why the Central Government should advise the Punjab Government not to purchase the property. In any case, I have no information on this point.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: When PEPSU was going to be merged with the Punjab there was great agitation; the people raised their voices against it and on this the Central Government advised the Punjab Government not to purchase this. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister has given a categorical statement that he is not aware of it; and he wanted to strengthen it by some argument. It is not necessary. So far as he is concerned, he does not know if there was any talk at all; and he thinks it is unlikely.

Shri Ansar Harvani: May I know why Patiala, of all places, has been selected for the Institute and not other places like Bangalore

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Government, first of all, wrote to all the State Governments. And the Committee which was to make the selection of the site looked into all the places; and it was found that Patiala was the most suitable place for the location of this National Sports Institute. Therefore, this decision was taken on the recommendation of the Sports Council.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it a fact that that the Chairman of the Sports Council was interested.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जब केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रकार की सम्पत्तियों की खरीद करती है, तो क्या उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ ऐसे नियम हैं कि वह सम्पत्ति कितनी पुरानी है और उस का कितना क्षय हो चुका है ? क्या सरकार ने इस प्रकार के टेकनीशन्ज से सम्मति ली थी कि इस भवन का जो मूल्य दिया जा रहा है, वह उचित है ? यदि हां, तो उन्हों ने क्या सम्मति दी थी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मैं निवेदन कर चुका हूं कि यह प्रापर्टी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने सीधी महाराजा से नहीं खरीदी । यह प्रापर्टी पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने महाराजा पटियाला से खरीदी और जहां तक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का ताल्लुक है, हम ने इस को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से खरीदा है ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member only wants to know this. Whenever a purchase is made by the Central Government do they make an estimate and see whether the price is proper or do they merely give whatever is asked for?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It was only a few months back that the transaction took place between the State Government and the Maharaja of Patiala. So far as the Central Government and the Sports Institute are concerned, they were satisfied that the price they were giving was reasonable; and when the State Government itself had adjudged this transaction, they did not think it necessary to go into all these details.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the Chairman of this National Sports Council is related to the Maharaja of Patiala? He is his younger brother.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: What kind of questions are coming in? The Chairman of the National Sports Council is the Maharaja of Patiala himself. I think the hon. Member refers to the Indian Olympic Association. The All India Olympic Association is headed by Shri Balendra Singh who is the brother of the Maharaja of Patiala. I do not understand that relationship is there between the Indian Olympic Association and the National Sports Council and the purchase of this palace.

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, the hon. Member wants to drive at this that the Chairman of the Sports Institute is the person whose property it was. The hon. Members want that more than ordinary care should be taken when entering into a transaction with a person who has to advise. The hon. Minister was understood to say that on the advice of the Sports Council it was purchased. If that person should have a dominant voice in the affairs of the Sports Council, what is the use of this advice That is what exactly the hon. Member are driving at. (*Interruptions*).

It is not an easy matter. The hon. Minister must say that in spite of that he had an independent council which went into the matter and nobody was influenced by the fact that the Chairman was there. That is the kind of reply they would like to expect. Twenty-six lakhs is not an ordinary sum.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: After all some way must be found to purchase any property if Government wants to purchase property. Here is a case where the property has been purchased from the State Government. It is a very extraordinary situation that even the Central Government cannot trust a State Government. The property was originally not purchased by the Central Government but by the State Government. After all, some reliance has to be placed on the State Government which purchased the property. If the Central Government cannot rely on the State Government, it will be a very extraordinary situation. With all due respect, I think, this is a kind of insinuation. I think it is very unfair. If the hon. Member has got any doubt about the value of the property let him produce some facts. I will make a full enquiry. I am prepared to make a full enquiry into this matter and take necessary action. But it is not fair, without making any proper investigation or enquiry to say.....

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow him at all during this Session to put questions. What is the use of interrupting the hon. Minister? The hon. Members should be patient. What is the use of the hon. Member from South India jumping up in so far as this matter is concerned and interrupting the hon. Minister like this? The Minister took exception to this kind of insinuation, and said it is not proper. I just told him that it ought not to be taken as a matter of insinuation because a large sum is involved in it.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: That is just my point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it might be. It is true. But he should not have interrupted the hon. Minister like this. I am not going to hear him. The hon.

Members must wait in patience. Good points are spoiled by their too hasty interference in other's affairs. I will allow one or two more questions.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is the hon. Minister aware that before the Punjab Government purchased this Moti Bagh Palace, an assessment was made by the Public Works Department and its value was assessed at Rs. 67 lakhs and then the value was brought down to Rs. 37 lakhs by negotiations payable in instalments?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as my knowledge goes, the Punjab Government took all the necessary measures to ensure that they paid a fair price to the property. It is a huge property. It is true that it cost Rs. 26 lakhs and so on but it is a property which comprises a large number of rooms and it extends over 300 acres of land. It is a huge property. Certainly the Government must ensure that they pay a proper price. But at the same time, if any hon. Member has any doubt about this matter, it is open to them to bring it to my notice and I shall make an enquiry into this matter. Unless the hon. Members have any specific cases, it is not fair to question the deal or to make any kind of insinuation with regard to this transaction.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Most of the financial needs of the National Sports Club is met by the Central Government. May I know what is the total allocation made and whether a special grant has been made for the purchase of this palace?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The total cost of the property is Rs. 26·70 lakhs. Out of this an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been released to the National Institute of Sports for payment to the Government of Punjab as the first instalment and the remaining cost will be met at the rate of Rs. 2 lakhs during each year of the Third Plan period and the balance of Rs. 11·70 lakhs will be paid to the State Government in the Fourth Plan period.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question was different. What will be the percentage of this capital grant *vis-a-vis* the total allocations which are made for the National Sports Club for the promotion of sports. We would like to know if the bulk of it is going in for buildings.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have a provision of nearly Rs. 2 crores. I am saying this from memory. But the Plan has to be finalised. As soon as the Plan is finalised, we will be able to let the hon. Member know as to the exact amount. We have made a provision of Rs. 2 crores. This is subject to correction.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is it a fact that 300 acres of land attached to this palace are worth as much as the amount paid to the Punjab Government. Is it also a fact that the Punjab Government want this land and the palace for the Punjab University if the Central Government is prepared to give it back?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It was after considerable difficulty that we could persuade the Punjab Government to give this. In fact we wrote to them that we must be given all the facilities for setting up a Sports Institute as it was felt by the Sports Council that this was the most suitable place from every point of view. This transaction was in the interest of the Government and the public good. I do not think that there is anything wrong in it. If the hon. Members have any doubt about this matter, it is open to them to bring this matter to my notice and I will certainly make an enquiry.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Sir, before you go to the next question, I want to raise a point of order. After you allowed a supplementary question the hon. Minister made a remark: what sort of questions are coming? Is the hon. Minister in order to refer like that to a question which you have allowed?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The question was with regard to the Maharaja of Patiala. There is no relationship to

Shri Balinder Singh who is the Chairman of the Indian Olympic Association, this has absolutely no relationship with the purchase of the property. Therefore, I said that this question was irrelevant.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: It is open to any hon. Member to say that I ought not to allow a supplementary question. They can certainly say that even the original questions are out of order. So, when a supplementary is put it is open to any hon. Member to say that this does not arise out of this question. The hon. Minister might have used some better language than saying: what sort of question is this and so on. It is for me to allow or not to allow; when I allowed a question he should not say: what sort of question is this? Anyhow, the hon. Minister is always decorous and occasionally if there is a straying away, it does not matter. He has thought it out in vernacular and translated it in English.

Defalcation in Dharmanagar Sub-Treasury, Tripura

*1664. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cashier of the Dharmanagar Subtreasury of Dharmanagar sub-division, Tripura, has fled away taking rupees one lakh from that treasury; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A defalcation of Rs. 98,566·23 nP. is reported to have occurred from Dharmanagar Sub-treasury in Tripura early in March last. Enquiries made revealed that a Potdar of the Treasury was suspected to be responsible for the defalcation. This Potdar has absconded into East Pakistan where he has been arrested and detained by Pakistan authorities. Further investigations are in progress.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: May I know whether it is a fact that the cashier in question who has been in the Government of India service for about ten years can, after appropriating so huge an amount, go to Pakistan and declare himself to be a Pakistan national? May I know whether proper police verification has been made before his appointment and if so what are the contents of such police verification?

Shri Datar: Government have taken all the necessary steps. Two officers from the Treasury have already been arrested. So far as this particular potdar is concerned, he went to Pakistan and he has been arrested there by the Pakistani authorities. Steps are being taken to repatriate him to India.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: May I know whether it is a fact that this person has been detained by the Pakistan Government under the Visa Act in Pakistan which amounts to not surrendering him to the Tripura police, which means the Government of India police? If so what steps are proposed to be taken?

Shri Datar: All the informtion that I can give is that these two officers have already been placed under arrest, namely, the sub-treasury officer and the sub-treasurer. This potdar is now in Pakistan. He has been arrested by the Pakistan. He has been arrested by Pakistan authorities.

Mr. Speaker: He says that he has been detained under their laws of detention.

Shri Datar: Government would take up this matter with the Pakistan authorities; they have already placed him under arrest.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know whether it is a fact that this Potdar has been in Dharmanagar for two days even after the detection of this defalcation case and if so, what did the police do without arresting him there?

Shri Datar: The Government Immediately seized all the account books and they found that the accounts were in order up to a certain date. For about eight or ten days the accounts

were not proper. But then he absconded into Pakistan where the Pakistan authorities had arrested him. Other enquiries are also being made.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know whether it is a fact that not only the officers but some officers' wives also have issued slips to the treasury to withdraw money and whether such slips were found at the time of investigation?

Shri Datar: I would request the hon. Member to wait for some time, till the investigation is complete.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Are there slips issued by the officers' wives to draw money from the treasury?

Shri Datar: That also would form part of an irregularity of a serious nature.

By-products of Nunmati Oil Refinery

*1665. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for utilising the by-products of the Nunmati Oil Refinery have been finalised;

(b) whether the scheme includes production of Petro-gas and Petro-coke; and

(c) the details of the scheme?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In a statement in reply to a starred question answered on the 1st of this month, it was stated that licences had already been granted to two big business concerns of Calcutta— P J B Industries and Duncan Brothers for setting up of plants for the manufacture of furnace black and polythylene from the byproducts from these oil refineries. I would like to know how it is stated here now that no scheme had been finalised.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The reply to that was based upon the utilisation of natural gas whereas the present question relates to the refinery gas. There is a clear distinction between the two.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether any application has been received from any private sector firms for the manufacture of these by-products of refinery gas?

Sardar Swaran Singh: According to the available information, there is one party which has applied for a licence for the purpose of calcining the petroleum coke.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any assessment has been made of the petroleum gas that is available from the Nunmati refinery, and if so, what is the quantity, and how is it going to be utilised?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The production pattern of the Nunmati refinery has ben given on the floor of the House. Besides the usable products, gas, aromatics and coke are the three by-products that are likely to be produced. The quantity of gas that is likely to be produced is 31.5 units.

दक्षिण भारत में हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय

*१६६६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन:** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण भारत में एक सर्वसाधन सम्पन्न हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना करने की मांग की जाती रही है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में किसी राज्य सरकार अथवा संस्था ने कोई ठोस सुझाव भेजे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) उनके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

जनवरी १९६० में मैसूर राज्य सरकार ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि दक्षिण में यदि हिन्दी का एक विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया जा सके तो इस से हिन्दी का प्रचार बहुत अच्छी तरह हो सकेगा। मैसूर सरकार ने यह आशा भी प्रकट की कि केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं दक्षिण में एक हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का निश्चय करेगी। मैसूर सरकार ने यह सुझाव भी दिया कि यदि इस प्रस्ताव को अमल में लाने का निश्चय किया गया तो गुलबर्गा इस विश्वविद्यालय के लिए एक उपयुक्त स्थान होगा। राज्य सरकार को सूचित कर दिया गया था कि इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। इस प्रस्ताव से संबंधित सामान्य प्रश्न पर अब विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विवरण से यह पता लगता है कि मैसूर सरकार ने जो सुझाव दिया था उस से सम्बद्ध सामान्य प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस पर निर्णय करने से पहले किन किन बातों का ध्यान रक्खा जायेगा और कब तक इस बारे में निर्णय हो सकेगा?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : सब से आवश्यक बात तो यह है कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस कमिशन से इस मामले में मश्वरा किया जाये क्योंकि जब भी कोई नई यूनिवर्सिटी स्थापित होती है तो उस के बारे में यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस कमिशन से सलाह ली जाती है। इस लिये उन से परामर्श कर के फिर इस पर उचित कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैसूर सरकार के अलावा क्या दक्षिण भारत के किसी अन्य राज्य में, उदाहरणस्वरूप आन्ध्र प्रदेश या केरल ने, या किसी और सार्वजनिक संस्था ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सुझाव केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिया है?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यद्यपि और कहीं कोई सुझाव नहीं आया है, लेकिन आन्ध्र प्रदेश से इस बारे में पहले चर्चा हुई थी और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन से यह कहा था कि अगर वह उस्मानिया यूनिवर्सिटी दे दें तो उस में वह हिन्दी यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने के लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन आन्ध्र यूनिवर्सिटी इस के लिये राजी नहीं हुई, तो फिर उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई।

श्री हेडा : हैदराबाद शहर के पास वातावरण अनुकूल होने के कारण क्या उस्मानिया यूनिवर्सिटी से अलग एक नई हिन्दी यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना हैदराबाद में नहीं हो सकती थी?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : हैदराबाद गवर्नमेंट अगर इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव रक्खे तो जिस तरह से मैसूर सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है उसी तरह से हैदराबाद के प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार किया जायेगा।

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know what is the exact proposal of the Mysore Government?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The proposal is this. The Mysore Government suggested that it would be desirable to have a university in the South with Hindi as the medium of instruction; and they also suggested that that this university might be located at Gulbarga. As I said, this proposal will be examined in consultation with the University Grants Commission.

Shri Achar: May I know what exactly is this university going to be? Is it going to have several colleges under it, and what is the nature of the proposal?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: They have made a proposal of a general nature. They have not worked out a detailed

scheme. After this general principle has been agreed to, further details will have to be worked out both by the Mysore Government as also by the Central Government, namely, how much fund they are prepared to place at the disposal of the university, what share the Central Government should bear, etc. So, all these matters will have to be examined in consultation with the University Grants Commission.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Apart from the funds required for running a university, may I know what is the main idea of starting a Hindi university? I want to know whether it is to popularise or propagate a knowledge of Hindi or to make Hindi the medium of instruction for all subects of study in the university. What is the main idea underlying this university?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The main idea underlying this is very obvious. In the opinion of the Mysore Government this university will help the propagation of Hindi.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a sufficient number of questions.

Coal for Madras

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*1667. { **Shri Tangamani:** / **Shri Dharmalingam:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madras Government have asked for more allotment of coal for the year 1961-62;

(b) if so, Government's decision in the matter; and

(c) how much was actually supplied during 1960-61?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Request for enhancement in the quotas of brick burning coal and hard coke was received from the State Government but could not be acceded to due to transport limitations.

(c) The total despatches were 41,110 wagons in 1960 and 7482 wagons during January and February, 1961.

Shri Tangamani: Out of the 2.8 million tons of coal that are now produced in Singareni, may I know how much is now being transported to the south—the Madras State particularly —and may I know whether there is any increase in that quantity now?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Whatever coal is produced in Singareni is distributed in the southern States—Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Madras, and some of it goes even to Kerala. But besides that coal, a good quantity has to be moved from the Bengal-Bihar coalfields and also from the Central India coalfields.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether there will be any increase in the amount of coal that is being transported by sea to the Cuddalore port from the Central India coalfileds and the Bengal-Bihar coalfields?

Sardar Swaran Singh: According to the present arrangements, whatever coal is moved by sea will be from the Bengal-Bihar area, because the coal from Central India coalfields can be moved by rail also. It is correct that some of the requirements of the Madras State as also of other coastal States will be met by transporting coal by sea.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know what is the actual tonnage of coal required and what is the quantity that is likely to be supplied there? If the supply is less than the demand, may I know whether the industries in Madras will suffer?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The supplies to Madras State have been quite sizable. Actually, the total quota for the State of Madras for 1960 was 49,956 wagons. Against this, 41,110 wagons were actually despatched. So, it is fairly a high percentage.

Shri Narasimhan: Has it come to the Government's notice that some wagon-loads of coal intended for

Madras did not reach the party concerned and that even the railways are not able to say anything about the whereabouts of the wagons? The party is simply having the railway receipt. It happened recently. If this has not come to the notice of the Government, may I know whether they will enquire about it?

Sardar Swaran Singh: If the railways cannot tell, if I cannot tell, and if it is only in the knowledge of the hon. Member, and if he gives me the details, I will certainly look into it.

Shri Tangamani: In the debate on the railway budget, we were told that there were transport difficulties, and that there was a proposal to create coal dumps. I would like to know whether the Government are considering the question of creating coal dumps in the three major centres—Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai—so that coal could be transported easily and the allotted coal for the year could be lifted?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is a suggestion for action. It will be taken into consideration.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: What is the total requirement of coal for Madras State in tonnage, and what is the deficit?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have already given the figures: the total quota for Madras State for 1960 was 49,956 wagons. If the hon. Member multiplies this by 20 he will get the tonnage.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether an estimate of the requirements of coal by the South from Singareni has been drawn up and, if so, what is the quantity?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have already indicated that the present arrangement is to double the production of Singareni. If, as a result of further investigation, it is found that Singareni can produce more, that could also be considered.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: My question related to 1961-62, I wanted to know what is the actual quantity that was required by Madras and what is the proposed quantity that is likely to be supplied. He gave the answer in respect of 1960.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Requirements for 1961-62 are for the future. I have already given the figure with regard to the quota for last year. I may also give this further information that a meeting was held on 30th March, 1961 between the Coal Controller and the Industries Secretary of the Madras Government to discuss the rationalisation of movement of coal and coke at which the following decisions were arrived at:—

(i) The Coal Controller would arrange to move one block rake of 50 wagons of hard coke per month to the State of Madras.

(ii) The State Government would take 6,546 tons of coal per month by sea from the West Bengal and Bihar fields. (iii) The total demand of all the State Controlled industries in the State of Madras is 645 wagons per month out of which 350 wagons are covered by the arrangements indicated at (i) and (ii) above.

Export Licensing of Skull Scrap

*1668. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Iron and Steel Controller has all of a sudden suspended the export licensing of skull scrap though the January-June, 1961 Ferrous Scrap Export Policy has enunciated the export of this scrap without quantitiative restrictions;

(b) if so, what were the reasons which led Iron and Steel Controller to take such a decision;

(c) whether sufficient notice of the suspension of licensing was given to the scrap exporters to facilitate performance of their firm commitments in respect of this scrap so as to preserve the international reputation of our export trade; and

(d) whether the suspension of export of licensing of skull scrap will not have serious adverse effects on the foreign exchange earning from scrap export?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) to (d). Export licensing of skull scrap has not been suspended. It has, however, been decided that with effect from 31-3-1961 exporters should first offer the scrap to indigenous consumers and only in case it is not accepted by them, they should move the Iron & Steel Controller for its export. This stipulation does not apply where permission has already been given to export or where firm commitments have been entered into for export.

Mr. Speaker: What is this skull scrap?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Scrap, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Why is it called skull scrap?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): There are two types of scrap. One is the scrap which is produced from finished products. For instance, when a plate or a round or any other material is used certain bits are left which are unused. That is ordinary scrap. Skull scrap is the scrap which is produced from electric furnaces or from bigger steel plants where ingots and the like are poured in. There they stick out and certain material is chopped of. That is called skull scrap.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know the total production of skull scrap and the consumption of it in India?

Sardar Swaran Singh: These scraps cannot be judged by annual production or the like. Naturally, we would like to produce as little scrap as possible. But still, in spite of our best efforts, some scrap is produced, and the general approach is that we want to utilise it inside the country; if it cannot be used, we export it. So it is a simple proposition.

Land acquired by Indian Air Force In Kanpur

*1669. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 60 families now residing in village Mavaia, Chakeri, Kanpur are to be evicted because their lands have been acquired by the Air Force authorities of Kanpur for the extension of the runway;

(b) if so, whether any alternative land is being given to them;

(c) whether any compensation has been paid;

(d) if not, the reason for the same; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interest of the peasants?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fatesinhrao Gaekwad): (a) Yes, Sir, but the exact number of families affected is not known.

(b) As far as the Central Government are concerned, only compensation for the properties acquired is paid. Normally the persons affected by the acquisition find alternative land themselves. In some cases the State Government also help them in this.

(c) to (e). Compensation in respect of 41.59 acres out of 133.97 acres of land acquired has been awarded by the Land Acquisition Collector and it is under disbursement. The final award in respect of the remaining area of 92.38 acres has not yet been given. The Collector has been requested to expedite this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what is the total amount of compensation paid to these families?

Shri Fatesinhrao Gaekwad: That we do not know. But the local collectors are always empowered to raise debit against Defence Services.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary stated that the exact number of families is not known. I would like to know whether this question has been taken up with the District Magistrate by the Defence Ministry officials there to ascertain the real number before compensation is paid? How is compensation paid to them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): In all acquisition proceedings, the Central Government acquires the land but the actual acquisition is done by the State Government. The Collector does the acquisition and fixes the money. He can draw the required amounts against Government of India account. If there is any difficulty about rehabilitation the party can approach the State Government. If there is any responsibility in the matter of alternative accommodation it rests with the State Government.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether compensation has been paid for the land acquired for Air Force at Hakimpet in Andhra Pradesh? The land has been acquired about eight years back. I want to know whether the Defence Ministry has fixed up any time limit to settle such compensation.

Shri Krishna Menon: That does not arise out of this question.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different matter.

Darrang-Tashigang Highway

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*1670. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to construct a second main highway to Bhutan linking Darrang in Assam with Tashigang in Bhutan; and

(b) if so, what is the progress in this regard so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). It will not be in the interests of national security to furnish this information.

Centenary Celebrations of Department of Archaeology

*1671. **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to invite distinguished archaeologists from abroad to attend the centenary celebrations of the Department of Archaeology;

(b) if so, the names of these persons and the countries to which they belong; and

(c) whether they will be requested to give special talks?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The list is not yet finalized.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shri Narasimhan: May I know whether facilities will be given for Indian archæologists to meet and discuss problems of archæology in India with these foreign experts informally?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That is the precise purpose of this conference.

Arrest of a Person with Explosives in Delhi

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*1672. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Assar:
Shri U. L. Patil:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 9th April, 1961 a person was arrested

near Jama Masjid, Delhi with nine kinds of explosive materials including crackers; and

(b) if so, the details of the case?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The following articles were recovered from his possession:

(i) 7 articles in tin casing, crudely assembled, with fuses attached, weights and sizes varying from 4 tolas to 16 tolas and 2"X½" to 2½X1½"; and

(ii) 2 spherical articles wrapped up in jute string, about 4" in diameter and weighing about 40 and 46 tolas, respectively.

A case under Section 4/5 of the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, has been registered and is under investigation.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement I find that a case under Section 4/5 of the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, has been registered and is under investigation. May I know whether any more persons have been arrested?

Shri Datar: The matter is under investigation, and I am not aware at present as to how many persons have been arrested.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: There was news in the papers that there is some inter-State gang working. May I know whether any fact of this kind has been ascertained so far?

Shri Datar: It is rather too early to state anything in this respect. The investigation is going on and they are following all procedures.

Mr. Speaker: I have received a request from two hon. Members. Shri Goray wants that Question No. 1674 may be taken up. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty wants that Question No. 1675(a) may be taken up.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Question No. 1673 is more important.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I want that the question standing in my name may be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: There does not seem to be unanimity. I will go in the order.

Investigations regarding Ruby General Insurance Co.

*1673. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 240 on the 22nd February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the report of the auditors who investigated into the affairs of Ruby General Insurance Company and the explanation of the company has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No, Sir. The examination of the report in consultation with the Ministry of Law has not yet been completed.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When was this auditor's report received by the Ministry? I would further like to know when the examination will be completed?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: As soon as the auditor's report was received the preliminary things were examined in this Ministry and it was referred to the Law Ministry. I do not have the dates with me to let the House know on which date it was received. But it was sent immediately to the Law Ministry for their examination.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: If the auditor's report was received four months ago, may I know why so much time is taken in finalising it?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon. Member has got the information, and even then he asked for it. As I said, the report was received in this Ministry, it was examined and then it was referred to the Law Ministry because certain matters had to be examined by the Law Ministry and the Law Ministry was to examine the matter fully. We are awaiting the decisions or the recommendations of the Law Ministry in this case.

Moratorium on Maharashtra Banks

*1674. **Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Banks in Maharashtra have been ordered recently to suspend their business;

(b) how long will they have to continue in this position; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to safeguarded interests of the depositors?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Moratorium orders have been issued in respect of five banks in the Maharashtra area. These are:—

Bank of Poona Ltd.,
Presidency Industrial Bank Ltd.,
Bharat Industrial Bank Ltd.,
Poona Investors' Bank Ltd.,
Bank of Konkan Ltd.

(b) The present orders are effective upto and including 25th June 1961.

(c) Scheme for the reconstruction of these banks and for their subsequent amalgamation with other functioning banks are under consideration and are expected to be sanctioned in the near future.

12 hrs.

Shri Goray: In view of the inconvenience that has been caused to the depositors, may I take it that the date mentioned just now is final?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Yes, Sir. We hope so.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether any moratorium has been granted to the New Citizens Bank also? I am asking this question because this list does not contain the name of that bank.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: These are the names of the banks to which moratorium has been granted.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In view of the fact that already the time has been extended to the various banks under moratorium, causing difficulties to the depositors, may I know whether before that date the amalgamation will take place instead of the date being further extended?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The extended time will not go beyond six months. We are trying to expedite the case as soon as possible. We are very much concerned with the difficulties faced by the depositors.

Shri Goray: In view of the difficulties of the depositors, have the Government thought of alternative arrangements so that the depositors may not be inconvenienced?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say that these steps have to be taken because the banks are in difficulties? If those steps are not taken, then the depositors will lose entirely. Therefore, if some inconvenience may be caused to the depositors during the period of the moratorium, that ought to be put up with, as there is no royal road to it. Their interests are considered every day and we try to safeguard them. But it is not an easy thing. In future, if there is any such case, we might consider it earlier and deal with the moratorium more quickly. That is how we are going to deal with it by experience.

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is over. All the same, some hon. Members wanted question Nos. 1675 and 1675-A, both relating to bifurcation of double-member constituencies, to be taken up. Both of them may be answered together.

Bifurcation of Double-Member Constituencies in Orissa

*1675. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the double-member constituencies in Orissa have been bifurcated for the mid-term election;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) to (c). Although actual bifurcation of double-member constituencies in Orissa has not yet taken place, work in connection with such bifurcation has already started and the constituencies will be bifurcated at an early date. The Election Commission's proposals in this behalf were published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 24th March, 1961, in the Official Gazette of the State of the same date and in the "Ganatantra", a newspaper published in Oriya, of the 30th March, 1961. The 15th of April, 1961 was specified as the last date for the filing of objections and suggestions with respect to these proposals. As that date is already past, the objections and suggestions are now being further considered by the Election Commission. Bifurcation of the double-member constituencies will take place as soon as possible after such further consideration is over.

Bifurcation of Double-Member Constituencies in Madras

*1675-A. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gazette of India dated 27th March, 1961 published proposals for bifurcating double-member constituencies inviting objections before 20th April, 1961;

(b) whether the Election Commission invited proposals from the Members of Parliament and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether public convenience is given due regard in bifurcating the constituencies as to facilitating the scheduled caste members to work as a team; and

(d) whether the time given will be extended in view of the importance of the question?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In formulating its proposals for bifurcation of two-member constituencies, the Election Commission is required to follow the provisions laid down in section 3 of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961. It is open to anyone (including a Member of Parliament) to forward to the Election Commission his objections and suggestions with regard to the proposals of the Commission.

(c) The Election Commission reserves the seat for the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes in that single-member constituency in which, in its opinion, there is a greater percentage of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes population, as the case may be. In doing so, care is taken to have geographically compact areas by way of physical features, boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication and public convenience.

(d) No, Sir.

Shri P. G. Deb: It was stated in the Orissa Census Report of 1951 that proper counting of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was not taken up due to some organisational and governmental difficulties there. May I know if that lacuna has been made up in working out the delimitation of constituencies now?

Shri A. K. Sen: Is that regarding the census operations of 1961?

Shri P. G. Deb: No, 1951.

Shri A. K. Sen: Certainly. Such figures as are available with the Election Commission have certainly been taken into account in making the interim proposals. If the hon.

Member here, or those who are interested in the bifurcation of those constituencies, desire to put forward any further facts before the Election Commission and, on such basis, desire to change the interim proposals, they would be welcome to do so.

Shri P. G. Deb: Are the Government aware that delimitation of constituencies in the States of Hyderabad and Saurashtra were deferred due to lack of figures last time?

Shri A. K. Sen: That is a different question. I cannot answer it off-hand.

Shri P. G. Deb: Are the Government aware that although the population of Scheduled Tribes has increased from 42 lakhs to 62 lakhs, their representation in the Legislature remains the same?

Shri A. K. Sen: I am not in a position either to accept or reject the figures advanced by the hon. Member. But I do not know what the hon. Member is driving at by these figures. If he is driving at raising objections against some of the interim proposals, he is welcome to do so before the proper forum. In order to decide any of these objections, a proper authority has been set up, and I have no doubt he will hear all the objections.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: In reply to part (d) of question No. 1675-A, the hon. Minister has stated that the time limit will not be extended beyond what is already given. Now, certain discrepancies have crept in, of course, without the knowledge of the Commission. Wherever there is a single-member Parliamentary constituency ear-marked for the Scheduled Castes, instead of there being two Scheduled Caste Assembly Constituencies, in some cases there is only one Assembly Constituency. In such cases, could the hon. Minister give instructions to the Commission to interview members and take objections in regard to these things?

Shri A. K. Sen: The Government or Ministry have no desire to issue any instructions to the Election Commission as to how it should proceed in these matters, and I hope the hon. House will support me in this that there should be no interference by the Government in these matters. So far as the Election Commission is concerned, we can only bring forward before the Commission such other matters as hon. Members may desire us to. I hope it will never be suggested that we should direct the Election Commission to do certain things.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are we to take it then that bifurcation is taking place on the basis of the census of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of 1951 and wherever they have a majority, those seats are reserved for them?

Shri A. K. Sen: That is one of the factors. The basis of decision is, *prima facie*, the census of 1951. But if hon. Members have any objection to the proposals and can show that, in fact, the old basis has completely gone and some new figures have come up which falsify the ascertainment of these constituencies on the basis of predominence of Scheduled Caste people in a particular area, they may make those figures available to the Election Commissioner and if he is satisfied that these new figures necessitate any change in the Scheduled Caste constituencies, he will be certainly prepared to do so.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know by which date representations or objections could be made to the Election Commission?

Shri A. K. Sen: I think for different States different dates have been fixed.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether the work of bifurcation of constituencies is complete? If not, how long will it take?

Shri A. K. Sen: The whole of my answer was directed towards that. I said that it has not been completed and interim proposals have been published, so far as the State of Orissa

is concerned. After hearing the objections, the bifurcation will be completed.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Section 3 of the Two-Member Constituency Abolition Act definitely states that the concentration of the Scheduled Castes will be taken into consideration when earmarking a particular seat of the double-member constituency. When that was not taken into consideration by the Commission, how is this anomaly to be rectified if no interview is given?

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not know if any anomaly is there. I am sure that all statutory factors will be taken into consideration. If they are not taken into consideration, I shall be very happy to get facts and figures so that I can forward them to the Chief Election Commissioner. I cannot do anything more than that. I have told the hon. Member that we have no desire to give any direction to the Chief Election Commissioner and the House will bear us out and support us in that decision, namely, that we should not interfere with the work of the Chief Election Commissioner.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: What is the last date for raising objections?

Shri A. K. Sen: I cannot tell off-hand the dates.

Mr. Speaker: Dates have been notified.

Shri A. K. Sen: I cannot tell the hon. Member about the dates of the different States off-hand. But I shall be glad to do so if enquiries are made.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: The Orissa Government modified the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by a Gazette notification in 1956 but those Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which were added to the list were not enumerated caste-wise in the 1951 census. How is the Election Commission going to overcome this difficulty?

Shri A. K. Sen: This is certainly a new information for me, but I have no doubt that if this is a valid consideration and if these new figures should have been added to the figures already available of the census operations of 1951, this should be made available to the Chief Election Commissioner. If he is satisfied that these new figures throw new light on the question of bifurcation, he will no doubt give due weight to such considerations.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is long over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Extraction of Drinking Water from Sea

*1660. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research** and **Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a new method of extracting drinking water from the sea as is developed by the General Electric Company of U.S.A., which claims that it is cheaper and better than the many other systems available in this increasingly competitive method; and

(b) if so, whether Government will examine the new development so that it can be utilised in Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Kutch area?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Government have no authentic information on the subject.

(b) This will be considered when details are available.

Officers in Territorial Army

*1676. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 932 on the 15th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to offer permanent commission to such officers of the Territorial Army who are working as Regular Officers of the Territorial Army; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under examination.

व्यवसाय कर

*१६७७. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री प्र० चं० बरूआ :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कराधान जांच आयोग की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर भारत सरकार व्यवसाय कर की सीमा को बढ़ाने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा) : ( ) जी, हां ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Sapphire Mines in Jammu and Kashmir

*1678. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state whether Government are taking any steps to undertake a fresh survey of Sapphire Mines in Paddar Area of Kistwar Tehsil or Jammu province of Jammu and Kashmir State or considering to help State Government if any such survey is being undertaken?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Yes, Sir. Work in the Padar and adjoining areas will be taken up by the Geological Survey of India during the Third Plan period and the work is expected to start in 1961-62.

Pay Scales of University Teachers

*1679. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised pay scales fixed for the professors, Readers and Lecturers in Central universities are going to be applied to other State universities; and

(b) if not, what steps are being taken to bring about uniformity?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir; the University Grants Commission has decided that Professors, Readers and Lecturers in State Universities, that desire it, will be paid the same scales as their opposites in the Central Universities of Delhi, Aligarh and Banaras.

(b) Does not arise.

Mid-term Elections in Orissa

*1680. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mid-term elections in Orissa will be held on the basis of electoral rolls prepared in 1960; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that large number of voters are going to be deprived from exercising their franchise if this is done?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). It is not a fact that a large number of voters will be deprived of their franchise in the mid-term election.

Utilisation of Foreign Assistance

*1681. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has not been able to utilise fully the external assistance, in the form of credits, loans and grants both in public and private sectors;

(b) if so, what was the detailed position of such unutilised assistance at the end of 1960 and at the end of March, 1961; and

(c) what were the reasons for so much of external assistance remaining unutilized?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No 92].

(c) Attention of the hon. Member is invited to the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 193 on the 17th February, 1961.

Report on Purchase of Ammunition

*1682. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 554 on the 29th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to enquire into the purchase of ammunition in 1952 from a European Firm has completed its report;

(b) if so, whether Government have received the report;

(c) its main findings; and

(d) the action taken thereon??

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Report is being examined by Government and as soon as the examination is completed the findings of the Committee, as well as the views of the Government thereon, will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Seizure of Gold

*1683. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 800 tolas of gold worth Rs. 1,15,000 was seized by the Customs authorities in Bombay from a ship on the 6th April, 1961; and

(b) if so, the name and nationality of the ship and the steps taken by Government in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). 800 tolas of gold worth Rs. 1,12,000 at the existing market rate was seized as unclaimed by the Customs authorities at Bombay on the 6th April, 1961 from m.v. "Dumra" sailing under the British Flag and owned by the British India Steam Navigation Company Limited. The case is under investigation by the Bombay Customs authorities.

Development of Linguistics on Zonal Basis

3639. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1192 on the 2nd December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the question of development of linguistics on zonal basis have since submitted their report; and

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the main recommendations of the Committee is is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 93].

Free Education in Delhi

*3640. { **Shri Pangarkar:** / **Shri Ram Garib**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1246 on the 2nd December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken by Government to impart free education to students of Government schools in Delhi and New Delhi upto the Middle standard; and

(b) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken and implemented?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sports in Himachal Pradesh

3641. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount of grant has been given to Himachal Pradesh for raising the standard of sports during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from the grants to the extent of Rs. 4,500, the Administration was authorised to incur the following expenditure:

(i) Rs. 30,000 for grants to Sports Associations.

(ii) Rs. 38,000 for acquisition of play-fields by educational institutions.

(iii) Rs. 2,000 for purchase of sports equipment by educational institutions.

(iv) Rs. 6,000 for popularization of sports and games in rural areas.

Company Law Cases

3642. { **Shri Pangarkar:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of company law cases dealt with by the anti-fraud squad during November, 1960 to March, 1961?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Thirteen cases including three registered between November, 1960 and March, 1961 were dealt with during this period.

Pardons and Remissions

3643. { **Shri Pangarkar:** / **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of (i) murder cases and (ii) other cases in which pardons or remissions have been granted by the Central Government or the President during the period from November, 1960 to March, 1961?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Death sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in the case of fourteen prisoners but in no case was remission of punishment granted during the period from 1st November, 1960 to 31st March, 1961.

Visas

3644. { **Shri Pangarkar:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners to whom visas to visit India were issued during the fourth quarter of the year 1960; and

(b) the names of the countries to which these persons belong?

The Minister of State in Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information received so far, is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 94].

Purchase of Properties by Foreigners in Maharashtra

3645. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of properties purchased by foreigners in the Maharashtra during the the years 1959 and 1960 and the value thereof; and

(b) whether these foreigners have obtained Indian citizenship rights?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Amenities to Scavengers

3646. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been given to Maharashtra during 1960-61 so far for providing amenities to the Municipal Scavengers; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not asise.

Retrenched Employees in Orissa State

3647. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some employees of the former Coalition Ministry of Orissa State were retrenched after the dissolution of the said Ministry;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to absorb those employees in any department of that State and Central Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). No employees have been retrenched. Some employees who became surplus to the requirements of the State Government consequent upon the dissolution of the Ministry in Orissa, have been served with one month's notice for termination of their services. All possible steps are being taken to absorb sush employees in other departments of the Government of Orissa even within the period of notice. New vacanies in Orissa are proposed to be filled up only from amongst such employees.

Requirement of Motor Spirit Etc.

3648. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state what is the estimated yearly requirement of motor spirit, diesel oil, kerosene oil, and lubricating oil in the three States of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): State-wise consumption statistics are not mentioned for petroleum products nor are forward estimates prepared on that basis; but the areas followed are commonly known as main port supply-areas. Supplies to all the depots situated in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are at present made from the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Visakhapatnam, Bombay and Cochin. The total consumption in those depots during 1959 in respect of light distillates (mainly Motor Spirit) and the middle distillates (mainly Kerosenes and Diesels) was of the order of 0·19 and 0·78 million metric tons respectively. Supply area-wise break-up for lubricating oil is not readily available.

Playgrounds for Schools and Colleges in Punjab

3649. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned by the Central Government to Punjab for providing playgrounds in schools and colleges during 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the names of schools and colleges benefited by it?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Government of Punjab was sanctioned Rs. 1,52,000 during 1960-61, for this purpose.

(b) The information is awaited from the Government of Punjab

विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी नियमों का उल्लंघन

३६५०. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष, अर्थात १ अप्रैल, १९६० से ३१ मार्च, १९६१ तक वित्त मंत्रालय के परिपालन निदेशालय के निदेशक ने विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम अधिनियम के उल्लंघन के कितने मामले निबटाये ;

(ख) इन मामलों में कितने व्यक्ति शामिल थे ;

(ग) प्रत्येक व्यक्ति पर कितना-कितना जुर्माना किया गया ; और

(घ) क्या कोई मामले बिना जुर्माने के भी छोड़ दिये गये और यदि हां, तो उसका कारण क्या था ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) पहली अप्रैल, १९६० से ३१ मार्च, १९६१ तक परिपालन निदेशक (एन्फोर्समेण्ट डाइरेक्टर) ने विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम अधिनियम (फारेन एक्सचेंज रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट) के कथित उल्लंघन के ३२७ मामलों में फैसला दिया ।

(ख) ३७३ व्यक्ति और फर्म ।

(ग) खयाल है कि कोई भारी विवरण देने से, जिस में ३७३ व्यक्तियों और कम्पनियों में से हर एक पर किये गये जुर्माने की रकम भी दी गई हो , कोई फायदा न होगा। कुल २,३०,२२० रुपये का जुर्माना किया गया ।

(घ) जी, हां । ६४ मामलों को बिना कोई जुर्माना किये ही निबटा दिया गया, क्योंकि उन में अभियोग साबित न हो सके ।

Arrears in Revenue Court of Orissa

3651. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases are pending in the court of Member, Board of Revenue, Orissa since a long period;

(b) the number and nature of cases, district-wise, filed during the Second Five Year Plan period, year-wise;

(c) the number of those cases disposed of so far;

(d) the number of cases pending so far; and

(e) the action taken to expedite the disposal of the cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 95]. The State Government of Orissa have informed that there are not many cases pending in the Court of Member, Board of Revenue, Orissa. The reasons for pendency have been stated to be defective petitions, requests for adjournments and delay in the receipt of reports and records from lower courts. The Member, Board of Revenue, Orissa is being asked to expedite disposal of long pending cases.

Fishing Rights in Bhakra Reservoir

3652. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri Pahadia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 173 on the 16th November, 1960 and state:

(a) the result of efforts made so far to evolve an acceptable solution to the dispute between Punjab and

Himachal Pradesh on fishing rights in the 55-mile long Bhakra reservoir; and

(b) the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Working of Central Excise Department

3653. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 998 on the 29th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the seven-member Committee, constituted to carry out a comprehensive examination of the working of the Central Excise Department and to make recommendation for its re-organisation, has submitted any report so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

3654. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 184 on the 16th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the adjudication proceedings started against the leader of the Communist Group in Lok Sabha for alleged infringement of foreign exchange regulations have been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Director of Enforcement has held that Shri S. A. Dange had contravened the provisions of section 4, section 5(1)(a) and section 9 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, read with the Central Government's Notification No. F. 1(67)-EC/57 dated the 25th September, 1958. A total penalty of Rs. 7,500 has been imposed on Shri Dange. He has also been directed under section 23(1B) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act to close his account with a bank in London and repatriate to India the balance at his credit.

Stores in C.O.D., Chheoki

3655. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 194 on the 16th November, 1960 and state the up-to-date progress made in the inquiry by the Special Police Establishment into the irregularities in the local purchase of stores in the Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki (Allahabad)?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The cases against against the ex-Commandant, Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki (Allahabad), and certain other officers, filed by the Special Police Establishment, are still pending in the court of Special Judge, Lucknow.

हिमालय पर्वतारोहण संस्था

३६५६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री २ दिसम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६४० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन संस्थाओं और व्यक्तियों ने हिमालय पर्वतारोहण संस्था, दार्जिलिंग से अब तक सहायता मांगी है, उनमें से प्रत्येक को किस प्रकार की वास्तविक ठोस सहायता दी गई; और

(ख) सलाह व सामग्री के अतिरिक्त किन-किन संस्थाओं को कितनी-कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) तथा (ख) १. संस्था ने उधार पर साज सामान और जहां सम्भव हुआ

सामान और तम्बू भी निम्नलिखित पर्वतारोहण दलों को दिए :—

१. मेलसो ग्लेश्यर अभियान के लिये, सागर विश्वविद्यालय के हिमालय शिखर आरोहण क्लब को ।

२. लाहौलवादी अभियान के लिये, राष्ट्रीय ज्योग्राफिकल सोसाइटी, कलकत्ता को ।

३. आनन्द बाजार पत्रिका कलकत्ता द्वारा आयोजित नन्दा घुंटी अभियान के लिये ।

संस्था द्वारा साज सामान, तम्बू और सामान निम्नलिखित अभियानों के लिये भी उधार पर दिया गया है, जो बसन्त / ग्रीष्म, १९६१ में जाने वाले हैं :—

१. फूलों की वादी को अभियान के लिए बम्बई पर्वतारोहण समिति को

२. अन्नपूर्णा तृतीय (जिस पर अभी कोई नहीं पहुंचा) अभियान के लिए ।

३. नन्दा देवी अभियान के लिये ।

४. नीलकण्ठ अभियान के लिए (जिस पर अभी कोई नहीं पहुंचा) ।

२. हिमालय पर्वतारोहण संस्था ने निम्न संस्थाओं को पर्वतारोहण प्रशिक्षण क्रम के लिये शेरपा प्रशिक्षकों की सेवायें और साज सामान भी उधार पर दिया ।

१. बम्बई पर्वतारोहण समिति ।

२. सागर विश्वविद्यालय के हिमालय शिखा आरोहण क्लब ।

३. जबलपुर विश्वविद्यालय के विश्वविद्यालय पर्वतारोहण क्लब ।

५. राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन अकादमी, मसूरी ।

५. म्यो कालिज, अजमेर ।

६. गोरमेण्ट कालिज, चण्डीगढ़ ।

७. केरल स्पोर्टस कौंसिल ।

८. केन्द्रीय पोलीस प्रशिक्षण कालिज आबू पर्वत ।

३. हिमालय पर्वतारोहण संस्था के पास संस्थाओं और व्यक्तियों को आर्थिक सहायता देने की कोई सुविधा नहीं है ।

Gold Mining

3657. **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of mining gold in India;

(b) the cost of its refining; and

(c) the price at which it is sold and to whom?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) (i) Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking Rs. 295.36 nP per oz.

(ii) Hutti Gold Mines Rs. 293.95 nP. per oz.

(b) (i) Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking 37 nP. per oz.

(ii) Hutti Gold Mines 34 nP. per oz.

(c) The entire production of gold in the Kolar and Hutti mines in Mysore State is acquired by the Central Government at the official rate of Rs. 62.50 per tola. Pending a review of the entire question a subsidy is, however, paid separately to the State Government to compensate them for financial dislocation caused to them by the sale of the gold to the Central Government at the official rate.

बिहार में तेल सर्वेक्षण

३६५८. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **इस्पात, खान और ईंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार (मोतिहारी) बिहार में तेल की खोज करा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ३१ जनवरी, १९६१ तक खोज का क्या परिणाम निकला है?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) : (क) तथा (ख). अक्तूबर १९६० से लेकर फरवरी, १९६१ तक तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा उत्तर-बिहार के जिलों में इन सड़कों के साथ साथ भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण किया गया :—

(१) सामस्तीपुर – मुजफ्फरपूर – मोतिहारी–राक्सौल ;

(२) हाजीपुर – मुजफ्फरपुर-सीतामर्ही-सोनबर्स ; तथा

(३) दरभंगा - सीतामर्ही - मोतीहारी सड़क के साथ साथ सीतामर्ही के प्रत्येक तरफ कुछ मीलों तक ।

इस सर्वेक्षण में भूकम्पीय उत्स्फोट (Seismic shooting) का कुल ५७० लाईन किलोमीटर (लगभग ३४२ लाइन मील) शामिल है तथा इस (सर्वेक्षण) से सूचित हुआ है कि चट्टानों की बनावटें कम गहराईयों पर स्थानीय संरक्षनात्मक विरूपण (Local Structural deformations) से रहित है ; जो विरूपण प्रायः तेल और गैस के संचयों से सम्बन्धित है । अधिक गहराईयों पर विरूपण ने स्थानीय रूप के कहीं कहीं पाये जाने की सम्भाव्यत को सूचित किया है किन्तु ऐसे विरूपण तृतीयक युग (tertiary) की अपेक्षा बहुत पुराने समय के मालूम होते हैं ।

Wind, Solar and Tidal Power

3659. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether schemes to commercially exploit wind, solar and tidal power have been considered by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) if so, the nature of the schemes under consideration; and

(c) the steps being taken for the purpose?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). No, Sir, but some experimental work is being done for the utilisation of solar energy and wind power as already reported to the Lok Sabha.

Soldiers in Border Areas in Jammu and Kashmir and U.P.

3660. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state how many soldiers died as a direct result of heavy snowfall and cold wave during the months of January and February, 1961 who were either posted in border area or hilly regions of Jammu and Kashmir and North Uttar Pradesh?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): No such death occurrred during this period.

प्रवेश पत्रों में जाति का उल्लेख

३६६१. **श्री विभूति मिश्र:** क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अब भी शिक्षा संस्थाओं में प्रवेश के आवेदन पत्रों में धर्म और जाति पूछी जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसे बन्द करने के विषय में विचार किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को सलाह दी दी गई है कि जब तक प्रशासकीय कारणों या किसी परिनियत दायित्व की पूर्ति के लिये नितान्त आवश्यक न हो तब तक शिक्षा विभाग में प्रयुक्त होने वाले विभिन्न फार्मों और रजिस्टरों से जाति और उपजाति के हवाले निकाल दिये जायें । इन अनुदेशों के अन्तर्गत धर्म नहीं आता क्योंकि ऐसा विचार है कि

धर्म सम्बन्धी सूचना सांख्यिकी अभिलेखों के संधारण में उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकती है । यह निश्चय करना राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों का कार्य है कि इन अनुदेशों को कहां तक क्रियान्वित किया जाये ।

Arrest of a Chinese National

3662. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Chinese national entered Kalimpong some time back without passport;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he was arrested but he was not sent to jail; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) (a) to (c). Yes; one Chinese national crossed the border without travel documents and was apprehended. His movements have been restricted and he has been served with an order to leave India.

Supply of Coal to Punjab

3663. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the demand of coal of different categories from Punjab State Government for 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the supply given for 1960-61 and allocation made for 1961-62; and

(c) whether the shortfall, if any, of 1960-61 is going to be provided in 1961-62 due to the improvement in transport facility?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Quotas of coal are given for a calendar year and not for a financial year. The total demand of coal for Punjab for 1960 was 90,860 wagons and the despatches amounted to 53,099 wagons. The total demand for the first two months of 1961 was 16,116 wagons and the despatches were 9,507 wagons.

(c) It is not possible to move the backlog without affecting current movements in any one year. But when the transport facility improves, the overall supplies are expected to be larger than in the past.

Total D.L.F. Loans to Private Parties

3664. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total loan by D.L.F. to different private parties in India and the names of such parties;

(b) whether the Government of India have stood guarantee for any of them; and

(c) if so, for which?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a)

S. No.	Name of the Party	Amount of Loan
		(in million dollars)
1.	Industrial Finance Corporation of India .	10·0
2.	Ahmedabad Electricity Company Ltd. . .	3·9
3.	Hindustan Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd. (since renamed Fertiliser Corporation of India) .	30·0
4.	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. .	10·0
5.	Permier Automobiles Ltd.	7·2
6.	Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India . . .	5·0
	TOTAL . .	$66·1 million

(b) and (c). The Government of India are guarantors for 1, 3 and 4 above.

Collections under Small Savings Scheme

3665. { **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected through small savings in each of the years under the Second Five-Year Plan from each of (i) the States and (ii) the Union Territories;

(b) whether the target fixed under the Second Five-Year Plan has been achieved; and

(c) what amount is estimated to be collected during the Third Five-Year Plan from this source from the (i) States and (ii) Union Territories?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 96].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Draft Third Plan assumed total net receipts of Rs. 550 crores from this source which were subsequently increased to Rs. 585 crores. State-wise targets have not yet been fixed.

Rise in Rate of Interest on Bank Deposits

3666. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that interest on bank deposits will be raised shortly to attract more bank deposits to meet the credit demand;

(b) if so, by how much; and

(c) the other steps taken or proposed to be taken to attract depositors?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Commercial banks have already announced their intention to increase the rates of interest on deposits.

(b) A statement containing the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 97].

(c) The desirability of opening offices in areas which are not now adequately served by the banking system has been brought to the notice of the major commercial banks. The question whether any other steps, including the insurance of bank deposits, can or should be taken is under consideration.

Small Coins in Agartala Market

3667. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small coins have almost disappeared from Agartala market (Tripura) at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to scarcity of small coins the people have been facing great difficulties in purchasing commodities in the market;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the step taken so far to remove this difficulty?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d). Some difficulty on account of shortage of small coins was experienced in Tripura towards the end of February, 1961 due to a sudden rise in the demand for such coins from the public and the Government departments. The position, however, eased when adequate quantities of small coins were flown to Agartala in the first week of March, 1961.

Exhibition Organised by Tripura Territorial Council

3668. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by Government in connection with the exhibition organised by the Tripura Territorial Council at Agartala in the months of November-December, 1960; and

(b) whether such exhibition is going to be organised in other places of Tripura also?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Tripura Administration organised an exhibition in November-December, 1960, at Agartala, in which all the departments of the Administration and the Tripura Territorial Council participated. The total cost of the exhibition was Rs. 58,142, out of which Rs. 3,961 were contributed by the Tripura Territorial Council and the remaining by the various departments of the Administration.

(b) Exhibitions on a miniature scale were held during 1960-61 in other areas of Tripura also. Every year such exhibitions are held in the various development blocks and subdivisional headquarters.

Who's Who of Indian Writers

3669. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sahitya Akademi has brought out a publication entitled Who's Who of Indian Writers;

(b) if so, to what languages these writers belong; and

(c) what is the criterion for the inclusion of the names of the writers in the publication?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the major languaes of India.

(c) As far as possible, all Indian Writers who have published books have been included in the publication.

National Book Trust

3670. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred so far on the National Book Trust;

(b) the number of books published so far by the Trust; and

(c) whether the Trust is making satisfactory progress towards realising its declared aims and objectives?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 4,39,147·89 nP upto 31st March, 1961.

(b) Twenty-four.

(c) A Report on the working of the Trust from 1st August, 1957 to 1st September, 1960 has already been circulated amongst members of Parliament indicating the progress made.

Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics

3671. Shri Ram Shankar Lal: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the names of engineering colleges and polytechnics started during 1960-61, with their locations?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): A list is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 98.]

Science Teaching in Orissa Primary Schools

3672. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pilot project for the improvement of Science teaching in primary schools was sanctioned for Orissa in 1960-61;

(b) if so, the place where the pilot project has been started;

(c) the amount which has been spent on this project so far; and

(d) the total amount sanctioned?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Pilot Project was originally implemented in the Mahanga P.S. in Cuttack District, but due to communication difficulties it could not continue there and so, the Choudwar and Tangi Police Station area was finally selected for the operation of the Scheme.

(c) Rs. 3,658.00 nP. during 1960-61.

(d) Rs. 4,753.00 nP. during 1960-61.

Excise Duty on Small-Scale Woollen Weaving Units

3673. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Small Scale Wollen Weaving Industry could exist and market their produce at competitive rates as compared to those of big Woollen Mills with low cost of production on account of modern techniques only because that industry got protection by way of concession in excise;

(b) whether it is a fact that now when this concession is withdrawn it will not be possible for the Small-Scale Woollen Weaving units to exist against big units resulting in their closing down and mass unemployment; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir. As far as as Government are aware the small-scale sector in the woollen industry existed even before the imposition of excise duty on woollen fabrics in 1955; the small scale sector had even then to compete with the mills without the advantage of any concession.

(b) No, Sir, particularly as the concession has not been wholly withdrawn from the small scale sector inasmuch as units with one loom enjoy complete exemption and those with 2 to 4 looms enjoy an exemption from 50 per cent. of the duty that would be leviable at the standard rates.

(c) Does not arise.

Aid to Flood-affected Students of Orissa

3674. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Orissa have already given financial assistance to the students affected by the floods in August, 1960;

(b) if so, the total amount of assistance given so far; and

(c) the number of students benefited?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 8,84,940.

(c) 25,553.

C.I. Sheets in Tripura

3675. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of C.I. sheets in Tripura;

(b) whether it is a fact that people and public institutions and organisations have to wait long for getting C.I. sheets at controlled rate; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to get more supply of C.I. sheets in Tripura?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) C.I. sheets are in short supply throughout the country including Tripura.

(b) On account of the general shortage of C.I. sheets and the need to ensure their equitable distribution, private organisations, public institu-

tions or the people have to wait their turn.

(c) The available quantity of C.I. sheets is being distributed equitably. Producers of these sheets have been moved for prompt dispatch of outstanding quotas.

Water Supply in Tripura

3676. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government adopted any water supply scheme for the displaced persons labour colony, near Naraingarh, Agartala, Tripura; and

(b) if so, what is the stage of its implementation and when it is expected to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) All the works, included in the Scheme namely, 8 Ring wells and one tank for domestic purposes and one 6 inch diameter tube-well for irrigation purpose, have been completed.

Strike in Delhi Cantonment Board

3677. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees Union of the Delhi Cantonment Board gave notice of their intention to go on strike with effect from the 1st April, 1961;

(b) if so, what are their grievances; and

(c) what is Government's view thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. They gave a notice to go on 'Pay Strike'.

(b) Their grievance largely was that the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission with regard to Pay Scales and allowances as made applicable to similar employees in Delhi Administration, Delhi Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee, had not been made applicable to them.

(c) The recommendations of the Central Pay Commission, 1957 are not applicable to the employees of Cantonment Boards, who are governed by the award given by National Industrial Tribunal set up by the Government of India in November 1958 under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. This position was explained to representatives of the employees of the Cantonment Board who came to see the Deputy Defence Minister on the 7th April, 1961. The pay strike had been called off a day earlier.

मोतीलाल नेहरू जन्म शताब्दी

३६७८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री मोतीलाल नेहरू जन्म शताब्दी समारोह समिति ने नई दिल्ली में संसद् भवन के सामने उनकी एक मूर्ति प्रतिष्ठित करने का सुझाव दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में उस समिति को क्या सहयोग व सहायता दी जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Scholarships to S.C. for Technical Studies Abroad

3679. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the number of Scheduled Caste students who have been awarded scholarships during the years from 1950 to 1960 for higher technical studies in foreign countries?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Under the Government of India Overseas Scholarships

Scheme for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes which was instituted in the year 1954-55, the following number of Scheduled Caste candidates have been awarded scholarships for Higher Technical Studies in foreign countries:

Year	Total number of scholarships awarded to S. C. candidates	No. of candidates employed at the time of selection	No. of candidates who were students at the time of selection
1	2	3	4
1954-55 .	1	1	Nil
1955-56 .	2	2	Nil
1956-57 .	2	1	1
1957-58 .	3	2	1
1958-59 .	2	2	Nil
1959-60 .	Nil	Nil	Nil
1960-61 .	3	3	Nil
TOTAL :	13	11	2

Child Welfare in Madras

3680. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has been sanctioned to Madras State during 1959-60 and 1960-61 for the implementation of Child Welfare Programme in that State; and

(b) what amount has been allotted for the year 1961-62 for the said programme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Aid to Annamalai University

3681. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was allotted to the Annamalai University for the construction of the building for its engineering college during 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(b) if so, what amount?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Rs. 1,00,000 was sanctioned during 1959-60. No amount was sanctioned during 1960-61.

Primary Education Commission

3682. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the request of the All India Convention of the primary school teachers held on the 15th January, 1961 at New Delhi to appoint a Commission to report on the primary education in India; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government on the request?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the opinion of the Government there is no need to appoint a Commission at present.

Non-availability of Census Forms in Manipur

3683. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Census Forms were not available and enumeration work had to be done on blank paper by the enumerators in Manipur; and

(b) if so, why forms were not printed in time?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). There was no occasion to use blank paper for enumeration although, for a brief period, there was a shortage of Household Schedules in a few localities. This was quickly remedied and forms were printed expeditiously and distributed in time.

Land for Military Purposes in Nasik

3684. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken decision to acquire some land for Military purposes in the District of Nasik;

(b) if so, what are the villages and survey numbers and extent of acres, from which the acquisition will take place; and

(c) when will the acquisition work be completed?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Acquisition of about 416 acres from villages Vadner, Pimpalgaon Khamb, Vadala, Wadholi, Lahavit, Bhagur, and Singhve-Bahula in Nasik District is at present in hand. Village-wise details including Survey Numbers are not available in the Ministry and have to be obtained from the local revenue authorities, who are incharge of the acquisition. It is however felt that the time and labour involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results. The acquisition proceedings will be expedited as much as possible.

Teaching of Music in Delhi University

3685. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has recently decided against introduction of music as an optional subject for the B.A. Pass Course in the Delhi University; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons advanced in rejecting the proposal?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At its meeting held on 9th February, 1961, the U.G.C. decided that Music may not be provided as an optional subject at Delhi University for the B.A. Pass Course at present, as the arrangements recently made for teaching Music at the University are on an experimental basis, and the success of these arrangements has to be watched before any expansion of facilities is attempted.

Class IV Employees of Survey of India

3686. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of regular Class IV employees in Survey of India as on the 1st January 1961;

(b) the number engaged in field parties and static offices separately;

(c) the number engaged in Photo Litho Office, Calcutta, Hathibarkala Litho Office and Photo Zinco Office, Dehra Dun;

(d) the total number of Class IV employees on the pay roll as on the 1st January, 1961 who are given rank pay in the Survey of India;

(e) the number of tindals, mates and daffadars and assistant daftries who are in receipt of rank pay separately; and

(f) the number thereof likely to be promoted to the ranks of Jamadars and Daftries in 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Contingency-paid Employees of Survey of India

3687. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of contingency-paid employees in the Survey of India on the 1st January, 1961;

(b) the number who have completed more than five years of service;

(c) the number who have completed more than twelve years of service; and

(d) the steps taken to regularize their services?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cases of Sickness among Employees of Survey of India

3688. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of serious cases of sickness of employees serving under the Survey of India, Dehra Dun sent to the Civil Surgeon, Dehra Dun for treatment during 1958-59 and 1959-60 separately;

(b) the total number of staff viz. Class I, II, III and IV treated during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 in the Survey of India Dispensaries at Dehra Dun; and

(c) the amounts of medical claims reimbursed to Class I, II III and IV staff separately during 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Geodetic and Research Branch of Survey of ndia

3689. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exist any prescribed qualifications for the post of Incharge, Geodetic and Research Branch, Survey of India, Dehra Dun;

(b) if so, what are those;

(c) what are the qualifications of prescent Incharge of Geodetic and Research Branch;

(d) whether any of these qualifications pertain to Deodesy or any research on the same;

(e) how many of his papers on research problems on Goedesy have hitherto been published; and

(f) the names of the papers and the journals in which they have been published?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The qualifications prescribed for the post of President, Goedetic & Research Branch are as under:

Essential

A degree in Mathematics of 1st Class, honours standard of an Indian University with a good background of applied Mathematics. A very thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of Geodesy and Geophysics and the mathematical principles underlying them. Extensive practical experience of practical astronomy as used for survey, considerable experience of Geodetic & Geophysical survey instruments and their adjustment. Ability to set out ideas clearly in Technical papers.

Desirable

Knowledge of foreign languages especially French and German and published research work on Geodetic and Geophysical subjects.

(c) B.A. A.M.I.E., M.I.S. (Ind.).

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Three.

(f) (i) "Survey of Currents" published in the Bulletin No. 16 of the National Institute of Science of India—March 1960.

(ii) Indian Programme for I.G.Y., Part II, Survey of India's contribution in the Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research 1959, Volume 18-A, No. 8.

(iii) Report on Geodetic Work of the Survey of India in the Proceedings of the International Association of Geodesy 1958.

E.M.E. Station Workshop, Panagarh

3690. **Shri Muhammed Elias:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 3 workers (Chowkidars) of Station Workshop of E.M.E. of Panagarh have been removed from service during the July 1960 strike;

(b) whether they were given any chance for their defence;

(c) whether they made any appeal; and

(d) if so, what is the result?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 3 casual Chowkidars of Station Workshop of E.M.E. Panagarh were discharged from service.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No appeals from these individuals have been received by the appellate authority, so far.

(d) Does not arise.

E.S.D. Panagarh

3691. **Shri Muhammed Elias:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 2 workers of E.S.D., Panagarh (West Bengal) were removed from service on the 12th July, 1960 during the strike period;

(b) whether it is also a fact that those employees have not been given any chance for their defence;

(c) whether they have made any appeal; and

(d) whether they were present on duty up-to the 23rd July, 1960?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) They were discharged from service with one month's pay in lieu of notice.

(b) Does not arise as they were discharged and not removed from servic.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The attendance registers for the period from 12th July to 23rd July 1960 show that one individual attended only on 19th and 23rd July 1960; the other individual attended from 19th July to 23rd July 1960.

Shortage of Hard Coke in Ludhiana

3692. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 90 per cent. of the foundaries at Ludhiana have suspended their work owing to the non-availability of hard coke and thousands of workers have been rendered idle; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Government received reports from foundaries in the Punjab, in-

cluding foundaries in Ludhiana, about shortages of hard coke in December last. *Ad hoc* arrangements were made immediately to rush supplies of hard coke for foundaries. Separate figures for Ludhiana are not available, but during January and February, 1961, 401 wagons of hard coke for the engineering industries were moved to the whole of Punjab against a total quota of 524 wagons for this period. This means that supplies were nearly 76 per cent. of the quota. Attention continues to be paid to meeting the requirements of the foundaries to the extent possible.

False Certificates Produced by Non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes

3693. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases have come to the notice of the Central Government and Administrations of Union Territories where non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes have produced false certificates for getting Government jobs and facilities on the plea that they belong to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases during the last three years and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Play-Grounds in Madras

3694. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned by the Central Government to Madras State for providing play-grounds in schools and colleges during 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the names of schools and colleges benefited by it?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Government of Madras was sanctioned (i) Rs. 72,500 in 1959-60 and (ii) Rs. 1,37,000 during 1960-61 for this purpose.

(b) The information is awaited from the Government of Madras.

Hostels for Backward Class Students in Madras State

3695. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned to Madras State for the construction of hostel buildings in backward area for the backward class or Scheduled Caste students in that State; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where the building was constructed?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Tax Arrears of Madras Mill-owners

3696. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrears of Income-tax, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax in Madras State have since been realised from the Mill-owners; and

(b) if not, the amount still outstanding as on the 31st March, 1961?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Neyveli Lignite Project

3697. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons are working in Neyveli Lignite Project at present including skilled and unskilled; and

(b) how many of them belong to local area (place or District) of South Arcot District?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 25,636, as on 1st March, 1961, (including all skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the labour establishment, members of the staff in the regular establishment and Contractor's labour).

(b) Figures are not readily available, and the effort required in collecting the information in respect of the large number of persons will not be commensurate with any results to be achieved by such an exercise. It may, however, be added that recruitment is not made on any regional considerations.

Neyveli Secondary School

3698. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned to the Neyveli Secondary School's building work for the year 1960-61;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) the number of students and staff in the said school?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes. (Presumably the reference is to the High School in the Neyveli township).

(b) Rs. 600|- were sanctioned for improvement and repairs to the High School building at Neyveli during the year 1960-61. The building was completed in 1959 at a cost of about Rs. 3,30,000 by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

(c) There are 479 pupils and 38 members on the staff of the Neyveli township High School.

Housing Schemes for S.C. and S.T. in Madras State

3699. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Madras State Government in 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far for Housing Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately; and

(b) the amount asked by the Madras State Government during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Cancellation of Agricultural Loans in Tripura

3700. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representation has been received for the cancellation of the agricultural loans advanced to kisans before 1950 in Tripura, *i.e.*, advanced during Maharaja's rule; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 1,11,117|- has been due from some agriculturists of Tripura on account of agricultural loans advanced to them in the Maharaja's time as a result of scarcity conditions in 1946-47. A large proportion of this amount still remained to be realised when representations were received from the borrowers requesting a waiver of the recovery. Pending a decision on the request, recovery proceedings were suspended. A sum of Rs. 51,232|- verified as outstanding dues was remitted in May, 1960. The verification of the balance amount is in progress.

Street Lighting in Tripura

3701. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made by the people of Dharama-

nagar, Kailasahar and Udaipur in Tripura for street lighting at Government cost; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Provision of street lighting is the function of local bodies. There are no municipalities at Dharmanagar, Kailasahar and Udaipur but Committees have been formed by the people known as 'Poura Samity'. Samities in these towns requested the administration to provide street lights. The Administration agreed to make supply available on payment of electric consumption charges. Accordingly, Dharmanagar and Kailasahar are having street light and electricity charges are being paid by the people. The Udaipur supply has been discontinued because the Samity wrote to the Administration that they were no longer able to raise money for payment of electric charges.

Palace of Maharaja of Tripura

3703. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to purchase the palace of the late Maharaja of Tripura; and

(b) whether Government would consider the proposal of purchasing it for converting it into Rabindra Bhawan?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) This is a hypothetical Question.

Shaktiman Trucks

3704. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the production potential of Shaktiman trucks per year;

(b) whether entire capacity is being utilised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri **Krishna Menon**): (a) For Army requirements provision has been made for the production of 1200 trucks annually for the first two years and thereafter for 2000 Nos. This capacity, however, both in the present and the future, is capable of expansion if there are steady requirements.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Non-availability of raw material, particularly timber and steel in adequate quantities and at the appropriate time. It is hoped that production will however be maintained in the future at 2000 Nos. per annum to meet Army requirements.

Allotment of Coal to Mills and Factories in Orissa

3705. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of coal allotted to mills and factories in Orissa from January to March, 1961; and

(b) the total demand from Orissa for this period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The following figures will give the position regarding accepted demand and the actual supply of coal to mills and factories in Orissa for the period January—March, 1961:

Month	Monthly accepted demand (quotas) (in wagons)	Monthly despatches (in wagons)
January	5984	3387
February	5984	3923
March	5984	4123 (approx.)

Mid-term Elections in Orissa

3706. { **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** / **Shri Kumbhar:**

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has agreed to bear the entire expenditure which will have to be incurred for holding the mid-term elections in Orissa; and

(b) if so, what is the amount estimated to be spent on the mid-term elections in Orissa?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir. Since the forthcoming general election in the State of Orissa is only for the Legislative Assembly of that State, the entire expenditure in connection therewith will have to be borne by the State Government itself.

(b). Does not arise.

Air Force Day

3707. { **Shri Tangamani:** / **Shri Dharmalingam:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.A.F. completed 28 years of its existence on the 1st April, 1961;

(b) if so, whether a brochure will be issued about its achievements for educating people;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to do things for encouraging young men by giving details of heroism of pilots like Flying Officer Ganesan who met his death in saving lives of others; and

(d) what is the nature of honours proposed for late Flying Officer Ganesan?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A brochure has been issued both in English and in Hindi.

(c) A system of awards/decorations for outstanding bravery or devotion to duty is already in vogue. When such awards are made, appropriate publicity is given.

(d) No proposal is actually under consideration at present.

Madras High Court

3708. { **Shri Tangamani:** / **Shri Dharmalingam:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some judges retired in Madras High Court on the 1st April, 1961;

(b) if so, how many;

(c) whether new judges have been appointed;

(d) what is the number of permanent and Additional Judges of the Madras High Court; and

(e) who were the additional Judges appointed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) There are at present 12 permanent Judges.

(e) Does not arise.

Deposits in Scheduled Banks

3709. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of deposits of the scheduled banks impounded with the Reserve Bank of India as on the 31st of March, 1961; and

(b) to what extent the impounding of deposits of the scheduled banks has been effective in halting prices?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The additional reserve requirement was revoked in

January 1961, and as on 31st March, 1961, the scheduled banks had no additional reserves impounded with the Reserve Bank over and above the basic statutory reserves to be maintained in terms of section 42(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

(b) This was intended to check the expansion in bank credit, thereby exercising a restraining influence on the general price level. It is not practicable to determine the impact of this step in a precise manner.

Foreign Collaboration for Development of Coal Industry

3710. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached between India and Poland for Polish Collaboration in the development of the State-owned coal industry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such agreements are also being made with the U.S.A. and U.K.;

(c) if so, the mines on which they will work; and

(d) their terms and conditions?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). In connection with utilisation of technical assistance and lines of credit available from Poland, U.K. and U.S.A. etc., proposals for technical assistance in certain aspects of mining and in the development of collieries in the public sector, are being considered. No proposal has been finalised yet nor any agreement concluded.

भारत में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन

३७११. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६० के अन्त तक भारत में कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में पार-पत्र लेकर रह रहे हैं ;

(ख) १९६० के अन्त तक कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक बिना पार-पत्र के अवैध रूप से भारत में रह रहे थे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की गतिविधियां भारत में अराष्ट्रीय तत्वों को प्रोत्साहन देने वाली पाई गई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निश्चय लेने जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Delhi University

3712. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Miister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University of Delhi proposes to start three new courses from the next academic year;

(b) if so, what they are; and

(c) at what annual expenditure?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. Subject to the approval of the University Grants Commission, the University of Delhi proposes to start the following new courses:—

(1) M.A. Course in International Studies;

(2) B.A. Combined Honours Course in Social Sciences; and

(3) Diploma Course in Industrial Management.

The details of annual expenditure involved have still to be worked out.

Traffic Bottleneck between Lodi Colony and Sewanagar in New Delhi

3713. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Minister of Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new traffic bottle-neck is developing bet-

ween Lodi Colony and Sewanagar in New Delhi through which half of the traffic to South Delhi has to pass; and

(b) if so the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No. There is a railway level-crossing on the road connecting the Lodi Colony and Sewanagar. When the gates of this crossing are closed traffic is slightly delayed.

(b) No special steps are at present under consideration.

Zoological Survey of Little Andamans

3714. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Zoological Survey has been conducted recently as to the Zoological wealth of Little Andamans; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Culture Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 300 species of marine animals, birds and mammals have been collected from inshore and off shore regions and the forests of Little Andamans. The marine animals include Fishes, Molluses, Arthropods (insects etc), Turtles, Corals, Sponges and Echinoderms. The collections are now under study.

High Schools in Orissa

3715. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of High Schools in Orissa which are proposed to be converted to Higher Secondary Schools in 1961-62; and

(b) the amount of assistance which will be provided to Orissa Government in 1961-62 for such conversion of High Schools to Higher Secondary Schools?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) The pattern of Central assistance to the State during the Third Plan period has not been decided yet.

Police Re-organisation in Orissa

3716. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Additional Inspector-General of Police for re-organising the police organisation in Orissa have been implemented by now;

(b) if so, which of the recommendations have been implemented so far; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Harijan Hostel in Cuttack

3717. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Orissa sanctioned a sum of Rs. 15,000 to Harijan Sevak Sangh for the construction of a Harijan hostel at Cuttack town, during the year 1956-57;

(b) whether it is a fact that the material purchased for the construction of the hostel has been damaged;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made regarding the delay in starting the construction work; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

National Pool of C.S. & I.R.

3718. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many medical doctors including those with foreign qualifications, have been on the list of the C.S.I.R. National Pool for more than three months; and

(b) what action is being taken to absorb them suitably in medical services in the country?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Twelve.

(b) The 'Pool' is constituted for temporary placement of highly qualified persons till they are able to find suitable regular employment. Such Officers are free to apply for suitable posts. Their particulars are printed and circulated widely among Central and State Government Departments, Union Public Service Commission and State Commissions, Universities and other employing agencies in the Public and Private Sectors. Pool Officers are also considered as personal contact candidates by the Union Public Service Commission and some State Commissions.

Entertainment Expenditure

3719. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the direct taxation proposals for this year no entertainment expenditure free of tax shall be allowed in the case of an assessee other than companies; and

(b) if so, why only companies are allowed to incur entertainment expenditure without tax, and not even individuals and small entrepreneurs and joint families?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Finance Bill as introduced in this House on the 28th February, 1961 contained a provision to the effect that no allowance on account of expenses for entertainment should be made in the case of an assessee other than a company in his income-tax assessment. On a reconsideration of the matter, Government have decided to delete the said provision. A notice for moving the relevant amendment has already been given.

Implementation of Pay Commission Recommendations

3720. { Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Shri Balasaheb Salunke:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pay Commission's recommendations are to be implemented from the 1st April, 1961, instead of the 1st April, 1959; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The significance of the dates 1st April, 1959 and 1st April, 1961 is not clear. The Pay Commission has made several recommendations in regard to the various conditions of service of the Central Government employees. It is only in respect of the revised scales of pay and dearness allowance that the Commission has made a specific suggestion that their recommendations in regard to these matters should be given effect to from 1st July, 1959, which the Government has already accepted and implemented. The Commission has not suggested the date or dates from which its other recommendations should be given effect to. These have been or are being implemented from such dates as may be administratively convenient or feasible having regard to all the relevant factors.

केन्द्रीय शिक्षा संस्था

३७२१. **श्री जगदीश अवस्थी:** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय शिक्षा संस्था में हिन्दी तथा अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के शिक्षण कार्य के विकास के लिय कितनी कार्य-गोष्ठियां, पाठ्यक्रम आदि पिछले ३ वर्षों में आयोजित किये गये ;

(ख) उनके अब तक क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(ग) अंग्रजी शिक्षण को उन्नत करने के लिए क्या पग उठाये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) से (ग). संस्थान में अध्यापक-प्रशिक्षण और अनुसन्धान सम्बन्धी कार्य किये जाते हैं । इसलिए हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी या किसी प्रादेशिक भाषा के प्रशिक्षण क्रम की व्यवस्था करने या इन भाषाओं के अध्यापन के विकास के लिए कोई और कदम उठाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मनोरंजन के लिये पढ़ना

३७२२. **श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा १९५७ में जनता में 'मनोरंजन के लिय पढ़ाई' के प्रति अभिरुचि उत्पन्न करने के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ;

(ग) उसमें अभी तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(घ) उस पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

केन्द्रीय शिक्षा संस्था द्वारा विदेश भेजे गये अध्यापक

३७२३. **श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय शिक्षा संस्था से कितने अध्यापकों को विदेश भेजा गया ; और

(ख) उन अध्यापकों को विदेश भेजने का क्या उद्देश्य था ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) दो ।

(ख) उच्च अध्ययन के लिये—एक मनोविज्ञान में और दूसरा अध्यापन—शिक्षा में ।

Coal Washeries

3724. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1336 on the 5th April, 1961 and state:

(a) when the report of the Committee to examine the utilisation of middlings from washeries was received; and

(b) what are the reasons for the delay in finalising the examination of the report?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The report has been submitted to Government only last month. It may, however, take some time to come to a final decision on its recommendations because the report covers a very wide field, such as the location and capacity of the future washeries, location of thermal power stations and their capacity, and the determination of the washability characteristics of various coals. In the meantime, the Ministries/Departments concerned are being consulted on these recommendations.

Asbestic Ore Deposits

3725. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deposits of Asbestic ore have been found from the Arwalli mountains in Sabarkantha District of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No new deposits have been found. However, deposits are known to occur at Devi Mori area, Raigad, Bhanmer, Thuruvas, Ghanta and Mora. Asbestos is of amphibole variety and chances of finding Chrysotile variety are not bright.

12.12 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

First at Dairy Kishan Chand of Bela Road

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of adjournment motions and also calling attention notice relating to the serious fire in Delhi near Rajghat.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, if you will permit me, I shall read out a brief statement.

Mr. Speaker: Is it a long one?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is about two pages.

Mr. Speaker: That does not matter.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We feel so sad and sorry that a serious fire broke out on the afternoon of the 20th April at Dairy Kishan Chand by the side of Bela Road resulting in deaths and serious losses to the people living in that area. The first information was received at the Fire Service Headquarters at about 1 p.m., that is, at 13·08 hours. Three units of the Fire Brigade reached the site just after about six minutes. They were followed by more units and these units immediately went into action. Four more pumping units and four special units reached the spot and by about 1:30 p.m., that is, by about 13·30 hours nine pumping unis and four extra units were in full operation. 85 members of the Fire Service including officers fought the fire and it was declared as under control at about 14·46 hours. By the time the fire units arrived the whole place was ablaze as there was a strong wind and the colony consisted of thatched huts.

The rescue work was done by the Fire Service and the Police who in adequate strength was deployed immediately to assist in rescue work. Nine persons seriously injured were rushed to the Irwin Hospital. The Corporation detailed a medical van with a doctor to render aid on the spot.

The total deaths are eleven. Of these nine died on the spot and two in the hospital. The condition of some others is serious. It is difficult to be quite accurate about the exact number, but it is roughly estimated that the number of huts affected is in the neighbourhood of between 800 to 1,000.

A combined operational control room was established on the spot to coordinate action by the Corporation, the District authorities, the Police and volunteers of non-official organisations. The representatives of all these organisations were manning the control room round the clock. The Corporation arranged 100 shamianas and 100 durries. Water tanks were sent by the Corporation to enable the people to store water for drinking purposes. Distribution of 100 lbs. of powdered milk was arranged for 1,500 children through the Indian Red Cross Society, Delhi Branch. Cooked food was collected from different and numerous sources and distributed.

The District Administration received full co-operation from non-official bodies and specially from people living in Daryaganj area. Volunteer bodies like the Bharat Sewak Samaj, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Multani Sewa Samaj, welfare bodies

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

of Daryaganj and individuals are rendering very useful service. Each family affected is also being given some cash relief.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : राजघाट के समीप यह जो भीषण अग्नि-कांड हुआ है, क्या इस से पहले उन लोगों ने इस प्रकार के आवेदन-पत्र दिये थे कि हम को यहां से हटा कर किसी और उचित स्थान पर बसाया जाय ? मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि राजघाट में गांधी जी की समाधि के निकट, यह जो स्लम एरिया है, वह राजधानी पर कलंक है । अब जो इतना बड़ा भीषण अग्नि-कांड हुआ है, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है उन लोगों को कहां बसाया जायेगा ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं आज सवेरे वहां गया था । माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि उन लोगों को जहां भी कहा जाय, वहां वे जाने के लिये तैयार हैं । यह ठीक नहीं है । मैं ने खुद इस बारे में बात की । वे लोग उस जगह पर, या बिल्कुल उस के आस-पास ही रहना चाहते हैं । वे वहां से हटना नहीं चाहते हैं । कार्पोरेशन की ख्वाहिश थी कि उन के लिये दूसरी जगह दें, लेकिन वह कुछ दूरी पर है । उस जगह पर कोई बस्ती बनाने का हमारा प्लान नहीं है । उस में उस की जगह नहीं रखी गई है । लेकिन फिर भी मैं इतना यह सकता हूं कि आज ही मैं ने चीफ़ कमिश्नर और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के और अफ़सरों से यह कहा है कि वे इस पर फ़ौरन ही विचार करें और कारपोरेशन से परामर्श कर तय करें कि उन को कहां बसाया जाये ताकि जहां वे रहें, वहां वे पक्की जगह और पक्के मकान बना सकें ।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : मैं इस सिलसिले में कुछ अर्ज कर दूं कि मैं दो बरस से इस कोशिश में हूं कि वे वहां से हटें, लेकिन जो लोग वहां रहते थे, व मंजूर नहीं करते थे और इस में जबर्दस्ती करना अच्छा नहीं लगता था । जहां तक हो सके, जबर्दस्ती नहीं करना चाहते थे, लेकिन कोशिश बराबर जारी रही और मेरे पास रिपोर्ट आती थी कि वे लोग वहां से नहीं हटना चाहते हैं । लेकिन इस में शक नहीं है कि उन का वहां रहना नामुनासिब है, उन के लिये भी और राजघाट समाधि के लिये भी और जरूर कहीं और उन का इन्तजाम करना चाहिये ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से उन को वहां से हटा कर किसी दूसरी जगह बसाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रोपोजल पेश की गई थी ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह तो मैं तफ़सील से नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन ऐसे प्रोपोजल थे और उन की शिकायत आम तौर पर यह होती है कि वह जगह हमारे काम से एक मील या दो मील दूर है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उन को किसी जगह के लिये कोई पर्टिकुलर प्रोपोजल दिया गया या नहीं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं तफ़सील से नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि ऐसी तजवीजें थीं और उन को कही गई होंगी ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी फ़रमाया कि उन को पहले भी इत्तिला दी गई थी कि वे वहां से चले जायें, लेकिन क्या उन्हें यह मालूम है कि जहां वे रहते थे, वहां पाइप का भी इन्तजाम नहीं था और यही वजह है कि शोलों को बुझाया नहीं जा सका ? दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या यह बस्ती जलने के बाद सिर्फ़ इसी का इन्तजाम किया जायेगा, या दिल्ली में झंडेवालां और जो

दूसरी बस्तियां हैं, जहां तकरीबन चालीस, पचास हज़ार छोटे छोटे काम करने वाले रहते हैं, उन का भी इन्तज़ाम होगा, ताकि ऐसी हालत न हो ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जहां तक पानी की बात है, ऐसा तो नहीं है कि वहां पानी नहीं था, लेकिन वहां हाइड्रेंट कोई नहीं था, जहां से पानी एक साथ ज्यादा ले सकें ।

श्री खुशवक्त राय (खेरी) : उसी वजह से आग बढ़ गई ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : यह जो क्षेत्र है, जहां लोगों ने ज़बर्दस्ती, अपने आप, झुग्गियां वग़ैरह बना ली हैं, वह उन कुछ जगहों में हैं, जिन को कार्पोरेशन की तरफ़ से अन-एप्रूव्ड कालोनी घोषित किया हुआ है । वहां जितना बिलकुल ही ज़रूरी सुविधायें हैं, उतनी ही वे देते हैं, लेकिन ज्यादा नहीं देते हैं । यह ठीक भी है, क्योंकि फिर वे लोग वहां से नहीं हटेंगे । जहां बिल्डिंग बनाना नहीं है, वहां पानी, रौशनी और सड़क वग़ैरह का इन्तज़ाम कार्पोरेशन करे, यह कहां तक मुनासिब बात होगी ? इसलिये, जैसाकि मैं ने कहा है, वहां पर एक वाटर-टैप था । एक नाले को काट कर लोगों ने वहां आग बुझाने का इन्तज़ाम किया । जहां तक सारी झुग्गियों की बात है, वह प्रश्न विचारणीय है और कार्पोरेशन और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के द्वारा उस पर विचार हो रहा है ।

श्री त० मो० बनर्जी : मेरे सवाल को माननीय मंत्री जी नहीं समझ सके हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या दूसरी बस्तियों के बारे में विचार तभी किया जायगा, जब वहां आग लग जाये ।

Mr. Speaker: An extensive statement has been made.

12:19 hrs.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

SITUATION IN CUBA

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, the House is no doubt not only greatly interested but anxious about the developments in Cuba. I really cannot throw very much light so far as facts are concerned. We have no special source of knowledge. We get, of course, some pieces of information but mostly we ourselves have to rely on what is appearing in the newspapers. One of the difficulties about the accounts appearing in the newspapers is to sort out what is likely to be correct and what is likely to be incorrect. Because, there are a number of radio stations about—not here I mean—in that area, some public, some known and some unknown, some secret, which give out news constantly "this has happened". And that news is not particularly reliable.

Anyhow, for some time past, some weeks past, long before this particular development in Cuba, there were reports in the American press about the likelihood of some such thing happening, about people being trained, and the possibility of some kind of an invasion of Cuba. Now, there are, I believe, a very large number of Cubans, Cuban exiles and other Cubans, living in the United States. I should imagine there are about a hundred thousand Cubans living in the Carribean area outside Cuba. I do not know what their sympathies are. Many of them may be pro-the present Government, pro-Castro as it is called; many of them may be against, some undoubtedly are against.

There is one fact. Preparations have been made for weeks and months past for some activity of this kind, that is from the mainland. The mainland may be the United States territory or some other territory on the mainland. And it is rather difficult to conceive that all this could take place without the acquiescence

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and, perhaps, the help of the authorities there concerned.

Then this invasion took place—of course, there is no doubt that there has been an invasion—and on a fairly big scale, armed invasion, by air, by sea and by land—by land, that is by forces which were landed.

President Kennedy has stated very firmly that he does not wish to intervene and that no Americans are taking part in this. We must accept that.

But the other point arises, that Americans as such are not taking part. But these people are coming from areas from the American mainland, and they could not very well have come or been trained or armed without the consent of the authorities there who undoubtedly sympathise with these people. That has been publicly stated many times. Now, this raises very difficult questions as to what exactly is intervention. One may not go oneself, but one may encourage others to go. And it is a bad precedent, I think, because in other cases elsewhere this may be utilised in a particular way.

Anyhow, we think it has been a very unfortunate development which has not only created all this turmoil and civil war in Cuba but rather bedevilled other international questions that were being discussed. There is this question of Laos. We appeared to be fairly near some progress in regard to Laos, in regard to cease-fire, and the Commission meeting in Delhi and a Conference meeting in Geneva afterwards. We were very near it: maybe today, maybe tomorrow some agreement may be arrived at; only small details and dates have to be discussed. Well, the sooner it is done the better. But I am quite sure that even the Conference on Laos that will meet will now meet unfortunately in a little more strained atmosphere than it might have a little previously, because of this. And all these things depend so much on the background, on the countries' faith in each other's *bone fides* etc. All there things have happened.

I cannot say what the future developments in Cuba are likely to be. The newspapers today have announced that the rebel forces, that is the invading forces, have been defeated. Possibly that is correct. But, again, it is stated that these were the forerunners and others may come afterwards. So it is difficult to say.

All that I would submit with respect, is that there should be no interference in Cuba by outside countries. If the Cubans themselves want either to do something to their present Government or not, it is up to them to decide. Others should not intervene.

So far as we are concerned, we have recognised, for the last two years, the Government in Cuba. Their Ambassador is here in Delhi; our Ambassador in Washington is also our Ambassador in Havana. We want this Government resulting out of the revolution in Cuba to function, and we sympathise, and we do not want the people of Cuba to destroy themselves in a civil war. In fact, it is not up to us to interfere or intervene there in any way. And I would suggest that no outside country should intervene or interfere on either side.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berpore): There is only one point. Has our Mission in Washington sent any emissary there to make on-the-spot studies, and what is the Government's information so far as the civil war situation in Cuba in concerned, particularly as to whether any large section of the Cuban population have, as has been reported, joined the so-called rebel invaders?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In Cuba?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: And what is the first part of the question?

Mr. Speaker: Has anybody been sent by our Embassy to study the situation in Cuba? That was the first part of his question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No one has been sent. It is ver difficult for a person to go in an area and to report. He can report on what he sees round about him. When there are war conditions, he has to get his information from others. Probably, Washington is a better place to get information from various sources than sitting in one corner of Cuba. Of course, the information has to be sorted and seen as to what may be correct and what not.

As for the second part . . .

Mr. Speaker: Are there any Cubans taking part in the rebellion in Cuba?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: From the information appearing in the papers no doubt there are some people, but there has been no large-scale adhesion of the local population to the invading forces.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप (मथुरा) : जनाबे-वाला, ज़रा मुलाहिज़ा फ़रमाइये कि क्या हालत है हमारी दुनिया की । अभी लाओस में झगड़ा था, कांगो में था और अब यह क्यूबा में भी हो गया है । यही बस नहीं है । किसी छोटी सी बात को ले कर रूस और अमरीका झगड़ा कर सकते हैं और दुनिया में लड़ाई हो सकती है । आप ज़रा मेहरबानी कर के फिर भी यह कहिये कि यू० एन० ओ० को पूरी ताकत दी जाय, उस की फौज हो और वह इतनी मजबूत हो कि वह तमाम दुनिया में अमन कायम रख सके ।

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): About Laos I want to know whether there is any intervention by any foreign country by way of supplying arms to the people in Laos?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Arms have been supplied to all parties in Laos, in great abundance repeatedly, and for a long time past.

12.29 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1961

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 476 dated the 8th April, 1961 under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2864/61.]

ACTION TAKEN ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha:—

(i) Supplementary Statement No. I. Thirteenth Session, 1961. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 99].

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. VIII. Eleventh Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 100].

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VII. Eleventh Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 101].

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XIII. Tenth Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 102].

[Shri Satya Narayan Siha]

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XV. Ninth Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 103].

STATEMENT ON EXPLOSION IN OIL FACTORY AT JALGAON ON 17TH MARCH, 1961

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a statement on the explosion in an oil factory at Jalgaon on the 17th March, 1961 resulting in the death of 23 workers and injuries to others. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2870/61].

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): May I know whether it is only a statement or it is the report of the judicial enquiry which has been ordered?

Shri Abid Ali: This is based on the information supplied by the Government of Bombay. They have decided to conduct an enquiry, and after the report of that enquiry committee is received, they will take further action.

MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (EXC'SE DUTIES) FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES

NOTIFICATION UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT AMENDMENTS TO CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES EXPORT DRAWBACK (GENERAL) RULES

CENTRAL EXCISE (FIFTH AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) (First Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. GSR. 478, dated 8th April, 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955; [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2871/61].

(ii) A copy of Notification No. GSR. 481, dated the 8th April, 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878; [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2872/61].

(iii) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(a) GSR. No. 483, dated the 8th April, 1961;

(b) GSR. No. 484, dated the 8th April, 1961; [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2873/61].

(iv) A copy of the Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. GSR. 486, dated the 8th April, 1961, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2874/61].

12.31 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 24th April, 1961 will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of business carried over from tomorrow's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration of amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the following Bills:—

The Telegraph Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1960;

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Amendment Bill, 1960.

(3) Consideration and passing of:

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1960;

The Orissa State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(4) Discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants (Orissa) for 1961-62.

(5) Consideration and passing of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(6) Consideration of a motion for reference of the Income-tax Bill, 1961, to a Joint Committee of the Houses.

(7) Consideration and passing of:

The Salar Jung Museum Bill, 1960, as passed by Rajya Sabha;

The Legal Practitioners Bill, 1959, as reported by the Joint Committee;

The Delhi (Urban Areas) Tenants' Relief Bill, 1961.

(8) Consideration of motions for modification of the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, to be moved by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur on Monday, the 24th April, at 4 p.m.

(9) Discussion on Annual Reports of the Indian Airlines Corporation and the Air India International Corporation for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 on motions to be moved by Shri Diwan Chand Sharma and others on Tuesday, the 25th April, 1961 at 4 p.m.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Where is the urgency for having the Orissa State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill? In view of the fact that the elections are going to be held in June, why should this extraordinary piece of legislation be undertaken for one month only?

Some other Bill could have been put down on the list of business for next week.

Mr. Speaker: When that Bill comes up, let us see.

12.33 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1961—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Morarji Desai on the 19th April, 1961, namely:—

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1961-62 be taken into consideration.".

Shri Narayanankutty Menon who was in possession of the House may now continue his speech.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi—East): It would be helpful if we could know when the hon. Finance Minister will reply to the debate.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday, we had agreed that we should conclude the consideration stage today, and dispose of the clause-by-clause consideration and the third reading before the non-official business starts tomorrow. How long would the hon. Finance Minister take for his reply?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): About an hour.

Mr. Speaker: We are sitting till 6 p.m. So, I shall call him at 5 p.m.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Yesterday, I was pointing out the total injustice done to the middle classes and also the working classes as a result of the imposition of

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the additional excise duties on essential commodities. I also submitted a proposition regarding the status of the States versus the Union in financial matters, in relation to the Central budgetary proposals. I was compelled to bring this point to the notice of the House, because, after the financial integration, it has become a matter of the utmost importance to the finances of the States, when they have got certain direct relations to the Central budgetary proposals.

I wish to place before the House the impact of the Central budgetary proposals, periods, when the *per capita* income in the Second Plan period on the Kerala State, only as an example, to show how the financial destiny and the economic development of a State are so intermingled with the Central budgetary proposals. If the economic development of the State of Kerala with a population of about 16 million is reviewed during the two Plan periods, you will find the truth of the proposition which I placed yesterday before the House namely that the financial autonomy of the State in the Union has been made just as illusory as possible, like the political autonomy of a State in the federation. These ten years of development in the particular State with 16 million people, with very different problems than what other States have to face, give a sorrowful picture of the Centre's lack of concern in the equitable economic development of each area in the Indian Union. The Kerala State with all its problems was not being attended to during the two Five Year Plan periods. In this connection, I wish to place before the House certain factors.

Firstly, taking the employment pattern of the whole people there, in comparison to that in other States in India, the different picture that we find in Kerala is that only 54 per cent. of the people are employed in agriculture as compared to almost 80 per cent. in other States. The rest of the population in that State, where industry has not at all developed as compared to the other States, are being employed in small commercial businesses not even worth mentioning, and, therefore, particular attention had to be given to this situation in the Kerala State. The agricultural crop in that State, as has been admitted, gives about Rs. 60 crores of foreign exchange per year to the Central exchequer. Therefore, there was no justification at all on the part of the Central Government not to give due consideration to the problems of this particular State, in their budgetary proposals.

Secondly, during the two Plan periods, when the *per capita* income in India increased to Rs. 261, you will find that in Kerala State, in 1960-61, the *per capita* income has gone up to only Rs. 216.

12.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Taking the all-India average, therefore, you will find that the *per capita* income in the Kerala State is still far below the average. That shows the total investments in the economy of the Kerala State from the Centre as such.

During the last two Plans, instead of some better attention being given to that State because of its peculiar problems, even the normal average attention that used to be given to the other States was not given to the Kerala State. I can substantiate this statement.

During the two Five Year Plan periods, as a result of Central assistance, when huge industries are cropping up in the country, and there is a fast industrialisation programme going on throughout the country, of which we are all very glad, during these ten years, the Kerala State has got an investment of only Rs. 74 lakhs in a single industrial unit having an employment capacity for 188 people in one DDT factory. This is the situation at the end of the Five Year Plans.

There were projects which the Kerala State could legitimately claim. Firstly, there was the question of the Second Ship-building Yard. You know the sorrowful story about the position of the second ship-building yard, and the way in which it passed from 1957 to 1961; and even though assurances have been given by the Minister of Transport and Communications that a decision has been taken to locate the second ship-building yard in the State of Kerala, you will find in this year's budget hardly Rs. 10 crores having been provided for this purpose. And still, the hon. Minister goes on to say that the second ship-building yard will be started this year. The total provision for this ship-building yard is Rs. 55 crores, and from the talks that are going on at official levels....

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I would like to know from the hon. Member whether he thinks that a ship-yard could be built in his yard, and could be finished in a year's time.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Yes; the whole shipyard cannot be finished in a year's time, but the technical report says that the first phase of the yard, that is, the civil expenditure programme coming to Rs. 11 crores can be done in the first year, along with the acquisition of the land and all that. That can be done, and that is what has been stated in the technical report. Now, there is only a symbolic allotment of money, on which even doubt is expressed by the hon. Minister of Transport and Communications, who expressed some time back that it might take even eleven years for the completion of the yard.

When professions are made by the Central Ministers that there is absolutely no discrimination against any one State, there was the technical committee...

Dr. P. Subbarayan: May I request the hon. Member to be rather slow in his propaganda? This is only a propaganda method.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Yes, it is propaganda; the hon. Miinster makes propaganda from the other side, and this is counter-propaganda explaining the position.

I shall point out just one piece of propaganda. The hon. Ministers here say that there is no discrmination against any particular State. Regarding the location of the Central Fisheries Institute, a committee was appointed, and they recommended that the most suitable place for the Central Fisheries Institute was in the Kerala State. The hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture, while addressing a meeting of the Kerala Economic Conference and Symposium organised by the Delhi Malayalee Association, spoke in this way. This is to point out the nature of the propaganda. He said:

> "Questions are very often asked in Parliament as to whether the producing nearly 1/5th of the to be located in Cochin or not. I am not stating at this Conference as to what the Government will ultimately do. But I am sure that producing nearly 1/5th of the fish of India, as you do, and having nearly 1/8th of the country's sea-line of more than 3,000 to 4,000 miles your right to have a Fishery Institute cannot be ignored".

Before the echo of this speech had died down in Delhi, the Government ignoring the recommendations of the Technical Committee which had pointed out 14 points in favour of Cochin and 13 points against Bombay, took the decision that this Institute would have to be located in Bombay. We have no complaint that it has gone to Bombay. Let the people of Bombay enjoy. But when open propaganda is indulged in on one side by saying that all these considerations would weigh with Government in order that this Institute might be located in Cochin, and afterwards the recommen-

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dations of the Expert Committee are just thrown to the winds, what I say here that there is one-sided propaganda and also discrimination against one particular State stands proved.

As regards the Third Plan allocation for the railways of Rs. 1,250 crores, we cannot find one mile of railway line or one nP expenditure envisaged for the Kerala States, even though it is admitted that the development of the port of Cochin is inevitably connected with doubling the railway line from the port of Cochin to at least up to Shoranur, which will cost only about Rs. 50 lakhs. If this is not discrimination, what else can be discrimination?

Thirdly, the hon. Minister of Transport and Communications who has allotted Rs. 15 crores for the Mangalore port for its development as an all-weather port, which we all welcome from all sides of the House, and another Rs. 10 crores for the development of the port of Tuticorin as an all-weather port, which also we welcome, has allotted for the port of Cochin in the Third Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 74 lakhs *plus* the Rs. 1 crore which is the backlog from the previous plan.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Because it was already a developed port.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon. Up to two years back, the professions made by the other side and by the technical experts are there, that the port of Cochin has got to develop its capacity. Now all of a sudden, it has become a developed port and there is no scope for further development even though the technical experts say otherwise. Even now steamers coming into the port of Cochin have to wait in stream for three days for want of berths and thus pay demurrage and shipping charges . . .

Dr. P. Subbarayan: May I point out....

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I am not yielding.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give the hon. Minister an opportunity to speak later.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Ultimately the position has come to this that it is now more profitable for steamers to call at the port of Madras and deliver the goods there to be carried by railway to Trichur or any other part of Kerala, than call at the port of Cochin. That is the situation, and the hon. Minister says that it is developed.

There is another instance. A decision was taken to have a Central Government Press in Kerala. The machinery for the purpose required only Rs. 15 lakhs in terms of foreign exchange. The site has been acquired four years ago. Every year when questions are asked, the hon. Minister gives the reply that now the machinery has been ordered. Now the site is there, but nothing further has been done, even this year to start the Press. I am pointing this out only as an example.

Then again, in the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, the Kerala State could say that they have the cheapest electricity available. We have got natural resources to produce the cheapest electricity, from hydro-electric resources there. But then the answer was that this was not the only criterion. The result was that at the end of the Second Plan period, the State has been reduced to a miserable position as far as electricity is concerned. So that now the Central Government could say, 'You have no electricity'. From a State which had got surplus electricity at the end of the First Five Year Plan, from a State which could produce the cheapest electricity at the end of the First Five Year Plan, now

the State has been reduced to a miserable position, so much so that it is not possible for it to give electric connection even for a 5 HP motor engine which has to be installed in the State. Now the generating capacity is 84,000 kw. The total load today in Kerala State of electricity is 92,600 kw. The demand today is 1,44,800 kw. Therefore, a proposal has been made by the Kerala Government that a thermal plant should be opened. But I find there is absolutely no response from the Central Government because they have developed a theory that in a State where hydro-electric resources are there, no thermal plant should be given. Yet the position is that unless there is a thermal plant, it is not possible to meet the demand.

I accuse the Finance Minister, because I have got evidence in support of it from the Kerala Government, the present Ministry, that this hydro-electric potential could not be developed and the financial and physical target of the Second Plan could not be achieved because in time and out of time the Finance Ministry created hurdles in the way of sanctioning foreign exchange and also giving the financial sanction. In respect of Rs. 1,10,000 for a single small switchboard for one particular project which was to be completed during the Second Plan period, the Finance Ministry refused to sanction it till the end of the Plan. The result was that the project was delayed by two years. The ultimate result of all this is that the State has now been converted into a deficit State in respect of electricity and we have now to go and beg before the Central Government, with all the hydro-electric potential we have in the State, for one or two thermal plants to meet the demand.

Then again, Kerala is a State where, according to Central statistics, about 25 lakh people are industrially employed. But then if you go into the problem of these industries, you will find that they are in a decaying condition. It is admitted in the Plan framework that we have got these cottage industries which have absolutely no prospect at all. When fast and deep industrialisation comes, these industries will have to give way to them. That is agreed. But when you have a Bhilai Steel Plant, when you have a Heavy Electrical Plant at Bhopal, it is no consolation for the coir worker of Kerala that these industries are being developed and theoretically when those cottage industries go out, the workers would be absorbed into the main industries. This is because it does not happen at all.

The problem is this. One million workers are employed in the coir industry. But this industry is going down, facing crisis after crisis. During the Second Plan Period, with much difficulty, the original allotment was made Rs. 1·50 crores. We raised a half-hour discussion and the hon. Minister of Commerce told us, 'If you want, you can have Rs. 50 lakhs more. We will give Rs. 2 crores'. But what happened? Ultimately, when it went to the Finance Ministry, the whole thing was cut down to Rs. 87 lakhs and they could not spend it because the financial sanction did not come in time from the Finance Ministry.

This will prove my statement that even though the State has got an independent budget and financial autonomy, it is all in paper, and the Delhi Durbar refuses to move even though the problems of the State are placed before the Delhi Durbar. That is the real position.

Then again take our commercial crops on which Kerala exists today. I will take one by one. As regards pepper, there was some controversy in this House, that the price of pepper was being brought down. Nothing has been done by the Central Government in this regard. Where about 15 lakh people are living on pepper alone, nothing has been done by the Central Government to stabilise the price of pepper. Even though there is a report of a Committee that a

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pepper forward market should be located in Cochin, which is the main trading centre, this year the Central Government have given a direction that a new forward market should be opened at Bombay. The ultimate result was that pepper prices began to fall and nothing has been done so far, even though I believe an assurance was given to the Kerala Minister of Commerce that the position would be reviewed.

Then again, another main product of Kerala is coconut oil and also copra. Regarding that, this House has urged that the price of coconuts be maintained at a particular level. But a new decision has now been taken; in order to give an incentive for the export of groundnut oil, a barter deal has been arranged for export of groundnut oil and import of copra and coconut oil. The ultimate result is that the entire middle class people who are living in the coastal areas of Kerala and whose main occupation is coconut cultivation find their whole existence threatened because coconut prices will immediately tumble down.

That is another danger. Regarding all these points, why not the Finance Minister take some time to understand the serious problems of a small State even though these problems, according to him, are serious problems and are threatening the very existence of the people there?

I will come to another point—and that is the last point—regarding this banking crisis in Kerala. Many things have been said about the banking crisis in Kerala from both sides of the House and I do not want to go into the details again. But one question remains unanswered. That is, out of a total deposit of Rs. 38 crores in Kerala State in the banks, because either of commissions or of the omissions of the Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank of India, half the deposits have been frozen completely if not completely lost. I put the responsibility squarely on the Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank of India, because there can be no excuse at all for them to say that they were either asleep or did not loow into the question.

The Palai Central Bank was liquidated. Nobody grudges that liquidation petition was filed. The directors of the Bank said that there were enough assets in the bank; at least 12 annas in the rupee. We did not believe it at that time. But, as time goes on, there is everything in my mind to believe that there was something fishy not only with the directors of the Palai Central Bank but also with the Central Government, the Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank of India because this happened in August and so far nothing has happened and the directors are as safe as they had been then.

Liquidation proceedings have been started and the Finance Minister said that everything will be all right so far as banking is concerned. In Bombay, the Finance Minister's State, liquidation proceedings had been started 7 years before in regard to a bank, and three-fourths of whatever assets that bank had at that time has already been eaten away and the depositors or creditors of the bank have not got a single pie as return. The name of the bank is Prabhakar Bank —and the Finance Minister knows it. Still the liquidation proceedings are going on.

In the case of the Palai Central Bank, it was, certainly, a sorrowful affair and it was done in a very clumsy way. The Central Finance Minister did not think it even necessary to consult the State Government—even though it is an autonomous State where there was a Chief Minister and a Finance Minister—even though it is true that they were being pulled by the strings from Delhi. At least for outward purposes they should have been normally consulted as to what would be the financial implications and reactions of the liquidation of this bank. That was not done;

and a whole bank with a deposit of Rs. 8 crores has been completely liquidated and the assets frozen and people thrown on the roads. Then came the moratorium for 5 banks; that came in January, 1961.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must soon conclude.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I request only for two minutes and I will finish.

Now, moratorium has been granted to 5 banks. What is the position today in Kerala State where the economy is so low, where people engaged in small commercial operations—and agriculture mainly—have got credit from these banks in Kerala, small gold loans? There are 5 lakhs of people who have taken small credits for their own existence on gold. Because of the announcement of the Finance Ministry these 5 banks for which a moratorium has been declared have issued notices to the 5 lakhs of common people, ordinary people, small people, that they should take back the gold immediately. What is happening? Everything that is dear to them is being sold for this gold has to be taken back. The hon. Minister says that the matter will be considered by the Reserve Bank and they will look into it. Therefore, the entire credit structure of Kerala has failed because of the continued moratorium and because of the continued inaction of the Finance Ministry, because of the continued inaction of the Finance Ministry in not giving the confidence to the banking institutions. The whole credit structure has gone to pieces and the Finance Minister is sitting smiling over the whole issue.

When there was the question of the Punjab National Bank, when there was run on it, the hon. Finance Minister rushed to the Press to tell the people that the bank was all right.

Shri Morarji Desai: This again is perversion, Sir. Somebody asked me and I replied. It is there in the papers.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I have got the press cutting with me. Yes, somebody asked him; he saw to it that somebody asked that question. (*Interruption*). I will put it this way. After the crash of the Palai Central Bank, when the banking crisis started in Kerala, and when the run was there on the 5 banks for whom the moratorium has been declared, there was no Finance Minister to say that the banking structure was at least reliable so that the run on the banks could have been stopped. Now, moratorium has been granted . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Regarding this banking structure this is the position. Because of this situation a sense of grievance is there in the minds of the people of Kerala. And, Congress members are taking the lead and are writing in the papers questioning the 18 members of Parliament from Kerala who are sitting here as to why they should go to Delhi as Members of Parliament and why they should not resign from today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I only want the hon. Member now to resume his seat.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I am finishing. I am putting this question because this question has been posed to us by the people of Kerala, by the newspapers of Kerala. I am looking across those seats. Out of the 18, 10 sit here or 11 are sitting here and 7 were are sitting there. I put this question about this continued negligence of a particular State which has been beyond reasonable doubt, not to the Finance Minister but to friends sitting opposite there. They are agreed, their papers have agreed. I call upon them today, including my friend who was sitting here and who because of the marriage of the Muslim League with the Congress in Kerala

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does not feel his presence here necessary, I call upon all these including him to take some immediate action so that the springs of the Central Government shall do something about this State which has been continuously neglected, which has been spoken by the facts that happened in Kerala State including the industry, including the economic development for the last 10 years.

श्री कोरटकर (हैदराबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे वित्त विधेयक पर बोलने का अवसर दिया । उसके साथ ही साथ मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को भी एक विशेष बात के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूं जिस पर कि सदन का बहुत कम ध्यान गया है ।

आज आठ साल के बाद मेरा खयाल है कि यह पहला बजट है जबकि डेफिसिट फाइनैंसिंग को आधार ज्यादा नहीं बनाया गया है । बहुत दिनों से लोगों का यह ख्याल था कि प्लान्स को पूरा करने के लिये हमको डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग का आधार जरूर लेना पड़ेगा । लेकिन मैं इस बात के लिये फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को बहुत बहुत बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने एक जो बड़ी भारी बीमारी हमारे बजट सिस्टम में लग गई थी, उसको दूर करने की कोशिश पूरे तरीके से की है और जिसके कि परिणाम बाद में बहुत अच्छे नजर आयेंगे ।

इसके साथ ही जो दो बड़े भ्रम, हमारे लोगों में फैल रहे हैं उन भ्रमों पर भी मैं कुछ प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूं । उनमें से एक भ्रम तो यह है कि हमारे देश में मूल्य बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं जिसकी कि वजह से बहुत गड़बड़ हो रही है और दूसरा भ्रम यह है कि फौरेन एक्सचेंज बचाने के लिये अगर कोई चीज की जा सकती है तो वह यही है कि ऐक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाये जायें और उससे ट्रेड बैलेंस अच्छे तरीके से कायम किया जाय । इस बारे में जो आंकड़े हमें सप्लाई किये गये हैं उनसे यह

tioning repeatedly in the past, that it

मालूम होता है कि यह केवल एक प्रकार से भ्रम मात्र है । अब चीजों के दाम बढ़ने के आंकड़ों को यदि आप देखेंगे तो आपको मालूम हो जायेगा कि यह सवाल खाली हिन्दुस्तान का ही नहीं है । प्राइसेज सब जगह एक ही जैसी बढ़ रही हैं । फर्क अगर थोड़ा मालूम होता है तो वह यह है कि लड़ाई के बाद कीमतें हमारे यहां थोड़ा ज्यादा बढ़ी हैं जबकि दूसरे देशों में कम बढ़ी हैं । अगर इनको तीन हिस्सों में बांटा जाये यानी जब महायुद्ध शुरू हुआ तो उस वक्त क्या प्राइसेज थी, सन् १९५३ में क्या प्राइसेज थी और अब क्या प्राइसेज हो रही हैं, तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह साफ़ नजर आयेगा कि यह सवाल कोई हिन्दुस्तान का अपना खास सवाल नहीं है । मैं थोड़े से आंकड़े सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं और वह यह हैं कि सन १९३७ में क्या प्राइसेज थी, सन् १९५३ में क्या प्राइसेज थीं और सन १९६० में क्या प्राइसेज रहीं । अगर इस समस्या को इस प्रकार से एनालाइज कर के देखा जाये और अगर १९५३ की प्राइस को बेस माना जाये, तो यह स्थिति हमारे सामने आती है :

	१९३७	१९६०
कैनेडा	४९	१०४
अमरीका	५१	१०८
इंग्लैंड	४१	१०३
फ्रांस	३३	१२५
भारत	३०	११७

इसी तरह से अगर कास्ट आफ़ लिविंग पर गौर किया जाये, तो ये आंकड़े दिखाई देते हैं—

	१९३७	१९६०
कैनेडा	५५	१११
अमरीका	५४	१०९

फ्रांस	..	१२२
इंगलैंड	१००	१२१
भारत	३३	११७

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि आज की प्राइसिज़ का १९३७ की प्राइसिज़ के साथ कम्पैरिज़न करके देखा जाये, तो साफ़ नजर आयेगा कि दामों के बढ़ने का सवाल कोई खास हिन्दुस्तान का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक जागतिक सवाल है । जैसा कि हमारा अपना अनुभव है, जो दाम हम पुराने जमाने में देखते थे, वे आज नहीं हैं और जो दाम हम आज देख रहे हैं, उनको बाद में नहीं देख सकेंगे । मेरा ख्याल है कि प्राइसिज़ के ऊपर बहुत ज्यादा गौर सिर्फ़ यह समझ कर नहीं करना चाहिये कि टैक्स लग रहे हैं, इसी वजह से प्राइसिज बढ़ रही हैं । इसका एक कारण डेफ़िसिट फ़िनांसिंग भी है, जो कि पुराने वक्त में अमल में आया था, जिसकी वजह से करेंसी बढ़ गई है । १९५० से ले कर १९५९ तक की अवधि में ही करीब-करीब २५ परसेंट करेंसी बढ़ गई है । यह तो एक सीधी-सादी बात है कि अगर किसी देश के पास पांच लाख रुपया हो और उसकी पैदावार एक लाख की होती हो, तो प्राइसिज़ पांच गुना हो जायेंगी और अगर वही रुपया आठ लाख हो और पैदावार बहुत बढ़ी हो, तो प्राइसिज़ आठ गुनी हो जायेंगी । इसका अर्थ यह है कि करेंसी बढ़ने की वजह से प्राइसिज़ बढ़ी हैं । अगर प्राइसिज़ को कम करने का कोई उपाय है, तो वह एक ही है कि जो करेंसी का सर्कुलेशन ज्यादा हो गया था, उसको कम किया जाये । लेकिन यह भी एक बड़ा कठिन प्रश्न है । करेंसी कम होना कोई सीधा-सादा सवाल नहीं है कि वह एक दम कम हो जायेगी । करेंसी का सर्कुलेशन दूसरे देशों में भी बढ़ रहा है और वहां की प्राइसेज़ ऐसे ही बढ़ी हैं ।

मैं समझता हूं कि प्राइसिज़ को कम करना तो मुश्किल है, लेकिन एक प्रकार का जो इम्पेक्ट लोगों पर होता है, जो लोग महसूस करते हैं, उसको कम किया जा सकता है और वह तभी कम किया जा सकता है, जबकि लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ाई जाये । मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हिन्दुस्तान में नेशनल इनकम बढ़ रही है और आशा है कि वह बढ़ती जायेगी और वक्त आयेगा, जबकि बढ़ी हुई प्राइसिज़ भी हम को इतनी तकलीफ़ नहीं देंगी, जितनी कि आज दे रही हैं । जिन देशों में अच्छी हालत है, हम देख रहे हैं कि वहां बढ़ी हुई प्राइसिज़ के बावजूद वह शोर नहीं होता है, जोकि अपेक्षतया थोड़ी प्राइसिज़ की वजह से हमारे यहां बहुत हो रहा है ।

इसके बाद मैं आपका ध्यान दूसरी बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि वह भी थोड़ा भ्रम मात्र है । इस सदन में और बाहर भी बहुत बार कहा जाता है कि एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाई जाये, लेकिन एक्सपोर्ट किस चीज़ की बढ़ाई जाये और किस तरह बढ़ाई जाये, इस विषय में मैंने अभी तक न तो इस सदन में और न दूसरी जगहों पर सुना है । मैं एक बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यदि हमारे पूरे एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट के आंकड़े देखे जायें, तो मालूम होगा कि हमारे पूरे एक्सपोर्ट में पचास परसेंट सिर्फ तीन चीजों का है और वे चीजें हैं टी, जूट और काटन मनुफ़ैक्चर । इसमें २० परसेंट टी, १८ परसेंट जट और १०.७ परसेंट काटन मैनुफ़ैक्चर है । इस प्रकार पचास चीजें और रह जाती हैं, जिनमें बाकी का ५० परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट होता है । जहां तक एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने का प्रश्न है, टी, जूट, और काटन मैनुफ़ैक्चर सैच्युरेशन प्वायंट पर पहुंच चुके हैं और काटन तो सैट्युरेशन प्वायंट पर ही नहीं पहुंचा है, उसका एक्सपोर्ट कम होता जा रहा है । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मुझ उस का कोई भय नहीं है । काटन मैनु-

[श्री कोरटकर]

फैक्चर की पैदावार हमारे मुल्क में बढ़ी है और फिर भी उसमें हमारा एक्सपोर्ट कम हुआ है, तो इसके सीधे माने हैं कि बढ़ी हुई पैदावार को हमारे अपने लोगों ने ही इस्तेमाल किया है, अर्थात् उनका स्टैंडर्ड आफ़ लिविंग बढ़ा है और उसमें कोई तशवीश की बात नहीं है । बाकी पचास चीजों में, जो कि पूरे एक्सपोर्ट का ५० परसेंट हैं, एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाया जा सकता है, लेकिन यह एक नामुमकिन सी चीज है कि हम एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ा कर नीयर फ्यूचर में ट्रेड इमबैलेंस को कम कर सकेंगे । अतः यदि ट्रेड इनबैलेंस कम होना है, तो वह तभी हो सकती है, जबकि इम्पोर्ट्स को कम किया जा सके ।

यदि हम इम्पोर्ट्स के आंकड़ों को देखें, तो हमको मालूम होता है कि १९५९-६० में तीन चीजें ही बहुत ज्यादा तौर पर आई हैं और वे चीजें हैं, फूडग्रेन्ज, आयरन एंड स्टील और मिनरल आयल्ज । ये चीज इस जमाने में बहुत आवश्यक थीं और उन के बिना हमारा गुजारा नहीं चल सकता था । लेकिन इसके साथ ही यह खुशी की बात है कि फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने परसों अपनी स्पीच में बयान दिया कि तीन साल के अन्दर भारतवर्ष यह देखगा कि किसी तरह भी कोई फडग्रेन्ज हमारे यहां न आये । पिछले साल फडग्रेन्ज १२२९ मिलियन का, आयरन एण्ड स्टील ८४० मिलियन का और मिनरल आयल्ज ७७१ मिलियन के मंगवाये गये थे । ये तीन चीजें बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में मंगवाई गई हैं और बाकी चीज बहुत थोड़ी तादाद में मंगवाई गई हैं । मुझे यह कहते हुए आनन्द प्रतीत होता है कि फूडग्रेन्ज तीन साल के बाद हमारे देश में नहीं आयेंगे । जहां तक आयरन एंड स्टील का सम्बन्ध है, जब हमारी तीनों बड़ी-बड़ी फ़ैक्ट्रियां पूरे तौर पर काम करने लगेंगी, तो उस वक्त आयरन एंड स्टील भी इतना मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी । साथ ही यह परमेश्वर की कृपा है कि हमारे यहां पैट्रोलियम की बहुत बड़ी पैदावार होने जा रही है और इस बात की पूरी आशा है कि अगर अगले पांच सालों में नहीं, तो अगले दस सालों के बाद हमको मिनरल आयल्ज मंगाने पड़ेंगे, ऐसा हम को नजर नहीं आता है ।

जो तीन चीजें हमने मंगाई हैं, अगर उनको जमा किया जाये, तो यह मालम होता है कि २८४० मिलियन के करीब हम-को इन चीजों को मंगवाना पड़ा है । पिछले साल हमने ८८७४ मिलियन का इम्पोर्ट किया था और ६१५८ का एक्सपोर्ट किया था और उन दोनों में २७१६ मिलियन का फ़र्क है । इसका मतलब यह है कि जब ये तीनों चीजें आनी बन्द हो जायेंगी, तो इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट में इमबैलेंस खुद-ब-खुद कम हो जायेगा और उसके सम्बन्ध में जो बहुत तशवीश जाहिर की जाती है, वह बाकी नहीं रहेगी ।

चूंकि अधिक समय नहीं है, इसलिए थोड़े शब्दों में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि फ़ौरन एक्सचेंज को बचाने के लिए ये छोटे-छोट टैक्सिज लगा कर कोशिश करने की कोई जरूरतें मालूम नहीं होती है । वह समस्या ज्यादा खतरनाक नहीं है । और छोटे-छोटे टैक्सिज के बारे में, जैसे कैरोसीन और दूसरी चीजों के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है । मैं अन्त में सुपारी पर टैक्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । सुपारी के ऊपर सबसे पहले टैक्स १९४६ में इस वजह से लगाया गया था कि सुपारी का इम्पोर्ट कम किया जाये । टैक्सिस के बारे में केवल इसी बात को ध्यान में नहीं रखा जाता है कि उन से रेवेन्यू कितना होता है । आजकल की सरकारें जो टैक्स लगाती हैं, वे किसी सैट पालिसी के तहत लगाती हैं । उसी पालिसी के तहत सुपारी पर टैक्स २८ पैसे सन् १९४६ में

लगाया गया था ताकि सुपारी का इम्पोर्ट कम हो। इसका अच्छा नतीजा निकला है। सुपारी का इम्पोर्ट जो ३०३ लाख टन हुआ करता था, कम होते होते पिछले साल ७१ लाख टन ही रह गया है। इस टैक्स का रेट भी बढ़ता गया है और कभी घटता गया है। मैं उन सारी डिटेल्ज में नहीं जा सकता हूं क्योंकि समय नहीं है। लेकिन इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रयोजन के लिये हमने यह टैक्स लगाया था, वह पूरा हो गया है। जहां १९४६ और १९४७ में ३०३ लाख टन सुपारी आती थी वहां अब हमारे यहां ७१ लाख टन सुपारी ही आ रही है। मालूम ऐसा होता है कि डिपार्टमेंट में यह बात ही सामने रखी गई है कि सुपारी पर लगे हुए टैक्स से आमदनी कम हो गई है और इस टैक्स को जरा और बढ़ा दिया जाये ताकि आमदनी अधिक हो जाये। यह दृष्टि-कोण ठीक नहीं है। इस टैक्स को बढ़ाने का नतीजा यह होगा कि जो सुपारी खाने वाले हैं, उनको अधिक कीमत अदा करनी पड़ेगी। ये लोग कोई बड़े भारी अमीर नहीं हैं, कोई बड़े पैसे वाले नहीं हैं। इससे उनको तकलीफ होगी। उन पर इस टैक्स का बहुत बोझ पड़ेगा और यह केवल टैक्स की वजह से ही नहीं बल्कि दूसरी वजहों से भी बढ़ेगा। एक बड़ी अजीब सी बात है कि आज यह समझा जाता है कि टैक्स लगाने से जो लोग प्राफिट कमा रहे हैं, उनके इस प्राफिट को कम कर दिया जायेगा। ऐसा नहीं होता है। इसका नतीजा बिल्कुल उल्टा होता है। प्राफिट कमाने वाले लोग काफी होशियार होते हैं। जब उन से कुछ कहा जाता है तो वे सिर्फ यही जवाब देते हैं कि हम क्या कर रहे हैं, आपके मिनिस्टर साहब ने टैक्स बढ़ा दिया है और हमने भी इसका भाव तीन रुपये सेर से बढ़ा कर साढ़े तीन रुपये सेर कर दिया है। इम्पोर्ट कितना होता है, फायदा कितना किया जाता है, डिमांड कितनी होती है, इन सब चीजों को मिला कर के दाम तय होते हैं। कल भी एक वक्ता ने कहा था कि केरोसीन पर एग्जेम्पशन देने के बाद भी गांवों में केरोसीन के दाम वही के वही हैं। यही हाल सुपारी का भी है। मैं समझता हूं कि सुपारी पर यह छोटा सा टैक्स लगाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। और भी बहुत सी चीजों पर टैक्स मंत्री महोदय ने कम किये हैं और इन चीजों में अगर सुपारी को भी रख दिया जाय तो बहुत बड़ा नुक्सान होने वाला नहीं है। इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना था।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sardar A. S. Saigal. He may continue sitting. He has written to me that he has been advised by the doctors not to strain himself. I can allow him to speak while he is sitting. He may kindly move forward so that he will be better audible.

सरदार अ० सिं० सहगल (जंजगीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर श्री मोरारजी भाई को बधाई देता हूं जिन्होंने देश की बढ़ती हुई हालत का सही अंदाज रखते हुए, बढ़ते हुए और बढ़ने वाले खर्च का ध्यान रखते हुए, और तीसरी योजना का ध्यान रखते हुए जिस पर कि हमारे देश का भविष्य निर्भर करता है, पूरी तफसील के साथ सब चीजों को हमारे सामने रखा है।

खर्च जरूरी होता है और खर्च करना आसान भी है लेकिन उसके लिये आमदनी और रकम जुटाना मुश्किल होता है। ऐसे देश में, जहां पर कि चालीस करोड़ लोगों में सिर्फ दस लाख लोग ही इनकम टैक्स देते हों तथा डायरेक्ट टैक्स देने वालों की संख्या और भी कम हो, और जिसकी खर्च की जरूरत अरबों की नहीं, खरबों की हो, और भी मुश्किल हो जाता है। ऐसे देश में आमदनी का जरिया या तो टैक्सेशन हो सकता है या फिर कर्ज जो देश या विदेश से लिये जाते हैं, वे ही हो सकते हैं। जहां तक विदेशों से मदद या कर्ज लेने का सम्बन्ध है, उस की भी एक सीमा होती है।

[सरदार अ० सिं० सहगल]

हम खुशकिस्मत हैं कि दुनिया के बाजार में हमारी साख अच्छी है और इस कारण से हमें बाहर से कर्जा मिला है । दुनिया में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री नेहरू की एक साख है और उनकी विदेश नीति की धाक है । दुनिया के सभी देश भारत की मदद करना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि प्रजातंत्रीय मार्ग पर चलते हुए कम से कम समय में वह जनता का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठाने में सफल हो और लोगों को जीवन की बुनियादी जरूरतें मुहैया हों । इस तरह से जो मदद हमें विदेशों से प्राप्त हुई है, उसका उपयोग करके हम आगे बढ़े भी हैं । बाहर के देशों के लोगों ने, जो कार्य हमने किये हैं, उन के लिये हमारी तारीफ भी की है ।

पहली और दूसरी योजना में हमने कई काम पूरे किये हैं और कई नये कामों को हाथ में लिया है । हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि देश में सिंचाई, खेती, परिवहन, सामाजिक कल्याण और हैवी मशीन इंडस्ट्री तथा लघु उद्योगों में काफी पैसा लगाया जा चुका है और उसके फलस्वरूप सनसनीखेज आर्थिक प्रगति हमारे देश ने की है । बहुत तेजी से आज भी हम प्रगति करते जा रहे हैं । शहर-शहर, गांव-गांव, जगह-जगह आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, इसके चिन्ह स्पष्ट दिखाई देते हैं । इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी देखने में आया है कि लोगों की आकांक्षायें भी बढ़ गई हैं । लेकिन यह भी सही है कि प्रगति जिस पैमाने पर होनी चाहिये थी, नहीं हुई है । इस में दोष किस का है ? दोष क्या शासन और उसके कर्मचारियों का है, जनता का है या उसके नेताओं का ? या क्या यह दोष विरोधी शक्तियों का है जो आये दिन प्लेटफार्मों से संगठित समाचार पत्रों के केन्द्रीय कालमों से और दिल्ली तथा प्रान्तीय धारा सभाओं में बैठ कर स्वार्थगत दृष्टिकोणों से धुआंधार प्रचार करती हैं ? मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि दोष कम ज्यादा हम सभी का है । हम सब ने प्लान को मंजूर किया है इस वास्ते उसको पूरा करना और उसको सफल बनाना हम सब का कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है, हम सब की जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है । फिर उससे निकले हुए नतीजों के बारे में यह कहना कि उस में किसी एक खास वर्ग तथा तबके की ओर पूरापूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया या उस वर्ग या तबके के स्वार्थ पूरे नहीं होते, कहां तक ठीक है । हमारी आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक खाइयां जो सैकड़ों वर्ष पुरानी हैं, एक दिन में दूर नहीं हो सकती हैं । ये सब अशिक्षा, गरीबी और बेकारी की वजह से जड़ जमाये हुए हैं और इनको दस वर्षों के ही प्रयत्नों से दूर नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

आज के एटोमिक युग में भी भारत की अर्थ-व्यवस्था का आधार कृषि ही है तथा उस कृषि के भी साधन वही बाबा आदम के जमाने के हैं । उसका लक्ष्य भी सिर्फ पेट भर पैदा करने का ही है । संकुचित धार्मिक वृत्ति, प्रान्तीय तथा जातीय कट्टरता अचल बने हुए हैं । हमारे यहां का शिक्षित समाज भी इस में डूबा हुआ है । बदलते हुए जमाने का, साधनों का उस पर बहुत कम असर हुआ है । स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने के पहले राष्ट्रपिता गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस के प्रयत्नों से राजनीतिक आजादी को हमने राष्ट्र का केन्द्र बिन्दु तो बना लिया था, पर आजाद होने के बाद कोशिशें करने के बावजूद भी अभी तक आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास और राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र बिन्दु बनाने में हम पूरी तरह से सफल नहीं हुए हैं । हमें इसके लिये सतर्क रहना होगा और अधिक प्रयत्न करना होगा । छोटी-छोटी बातों पर ध्यान न देकर कंधे से कंधा मिला कर प्रगति के उस चढ़ाव पर हमें चढ़ना है जहां से हमारा मार्ग सरल हो सके ।

हम इस बात में उलझ गये हैं कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर या पब्लिक सैक्टर इन दो सैक्टर्ज में से किसको पसन्द किया जाये । हम इसमें भी

उलझ कर रह गये हैं कि एक प्रान्त को दूसरे प्रान्त से अधिक दिया जावे, शहर के मुकाबले गांव को नजरअंदाज किया जावे, बड़े कारखानों और हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज पर अधिक ध्यान न दे कर, कृषि पर ही सब ध्यान दिया जाये, इत्यादि । फिर मिक्स्ड इकोनोमी को हमने अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था का आधार बनाया है । कृषि की पैदावार बढ़ाने का भी इतना ही महत्व है । प्रान्तों तथा क्षेत्रों के साधन देखते हुए आगे बढ़ने का निश्चय हमें करना है ।

शान्त चित्त से और दृढ़ निश्चय से और आगे बढ़ने की बात है । यह सही है कि तीसरे प्लान में पब्लिक सैक्टर के कार्यों को पसन्द किया गया है, पर इसका यह मतलब नहीं कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर का कोई महत्व नहीं या उसे खत्म किया जावे । उसे तो जहां लागत कम हो और नतीजा जल्दी निकले उधर कदम बढ़ाना चाहिये । हम सब एक ही किश्ती में बैठे हैं और हमें उसी में बैठ कर पार उतरना है ।

विकास कार्य के लिये सब ही दल एकमत हैं । इसमें योजनाबद्ध कड़ियां हो, इससे किसी का विरोध नहीं, पर इन कार्यों के लिये समुचित आर्थिक साधन जुटाना हमारा कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है । इस कार्य को कौन पूरा करेगा ? इसको हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर श्री मोरारजी भाई को पूरा करना है । टैक्सेज का लगाना, कभी भी प्रिय कार्य नहीं होता, पर जरूरत अवी होती है और इस कार्य को करना ही पड़ता है । उन्होंने अपने भाषण के पैरा ६८ में बड़ी खूबी और मौजूं तरीके से विचारकों के सामने यह रक्खा है, और मैं उसे आपकी आज्ञा से उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं :

"Taxation in a developing economy plays a vital part. It is more than a mere budgetary device to pay for the cost of administration. It is an instrument of economic policy."

इस के साथ ही साथ उन्होंने अपने पैराग्राफ ६६ में कहा है :

"It is clear that every one must contribute towards the task of development on which we have embarked. It has been my endeavour, however, in framing my proposals to see that the tax burden does not fall to heavily on any one section of the community. It has, therefore, been necessary to have a large list of items over which the tax burden is spread. I have also aimed at securing that the incidence of taxation on lower income groups is very small. Finally I have tried to ensure that through our tax system we further our economic objectives."

इस आधार पर उन्होंने जिस खूबी से टैक्सों के प्रस्ताव रक्खे हैं, मैं आपसे अर्ज करूं, उसकी तारीफ हमारे विरोधियों के अगुआ श्री ए० डी० शराफ ने 'फोरम आफ फ्री एन्टरप्राइज' में इन शब्दों में किया है जो कि उन्होंने सफा ११ में लिखा है :

"I must admire the skill of the Finance Ministry in preparing the list because although they did not want to offend all, they have not spared anyone from being hit. The net has been spread so wide that although it ropes in a large number of consumers of a vast range of commodities, the strand has been attempted to be made thin so that no one particular section of the community can say that it has been particularly hit."

इससे बढ़ कर और क्या तारीफ हो सकती है ? आम जरूरत की चीजों पर, मसलन सुपारी और मिट्टी के तेल पर, ड्यूटी बढ़ाना अखरने वाली बात है, पर उसके लिये उन्होंने एहतियाती कदम लेने की बात कही है । वह पूरे निश्चय और कड़ाई के साथ अमल में लाई जानी चाहिये ताकि लोगों को कम से कम तकलीफ उठानी पड़े ।

मैं आपका ध्यान एक खास महत्वपूर्ण बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं । सभी वर्गों के सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा समय-समय पर

[सरदार अ० सिं० सहगल]

सरकार से व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर और पे कमिशन के सामने सामूहिक स्तर पर मांग की गई कि ऐज आफ रिटायरमेंट ५५ से बढ़ा कर ६० की जाये । पर उधर कभी भी उचित ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । पर अब यह मांग सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस द्वारा सिर्फ हाई कोर्ट के जजेज के लिये सरकार के सामने खुले तौर पर रक्खी गई है । इस के कारण अपने ढंग के निराले हो सकते हैं, पर बुनियाद में मांग एक ही है । जजेज को मेहनत तो ज्यादा करनी पड़ती है, पर इसके लिये उन्हें जलदी ही अवकाश देना अच्छा है । वे आर्थिक समस्या से पीड़ित नहीं रहते हैं जबकि सरकारी कर्मचारी आर्थिक समस्या से तंग हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि उनको यह सुबीता देना चाहिये और मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस पर विचार कर के वह निर्णय देने की कृपा करें । समस्या को देखते हुए पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राइवेट सैक्टर के बीच कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर की ओर लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है । मेरे प्रान्त के छत्तीसगढ़ एरिया में कोआपरेटिव ट्रान्सपोर्ट यूनिटस खुली हैं और वह काम कर रही हैं । पर मोटर वेहिकल्स ऐक्ट के मातहत रीजनल ट्रान्सपोर्ट अथारिटीज, जिनमें कमिश्नर आफ दि डिवीजन काम करते हैं, उन्हें एक न एक बहाने से परमिट देने से इन्कार करते हैं । आज भी वहां प्राइवेट यूनिट्स की मोनोपली है । प्रान्तीय सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहिये और जरूरत हो तो मोटर वेहिकल्स ऐक्ट को फौरन बदलने पर विचार करना चाहिये ।

केरल के पलाई सेंट्रल बैंक तथा अकोला के लक्ष्मी बैंक के फेल होने पर छोटे क्षमा करने वालों की रकम को जल्दी से जल्दी दिलाने के लिये कदम लिया गया है, पर अभी तक रकमें नहीं दी गई । इस ओर आदेश दिये जाने चाहियें कि उन्हें जल्दी यह रकम दी जाये ।

अन्त में मैं फिर मंत्री जी को बधाई दे कर इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को मद्देनजर रखते हुए भारत के किसी वित्त मंत्री को इस बात की आशा नहीं रखनी चाहिये कि वह बधाई का पात्र बने । जो बड़ा साहसपूर्ण, कार्यक्रम देश के सामने विकास के लिये रक्खा जाता है उसमें सर्वसाधारण को अधिक से अधिक त्याग करने के लिये, अधिक से अधिक परिश्रम करने के लिये, अधिक से अधिक संयमपूर्वक रहने के लिये कहा जाता है और उसकी उनसे आशा की जाती है । इस लिये इस वर्ष का जो वित्त विधेयक है, जिसमें लगभग ६० करोड़ रु० से ऊपर के नये कर लगाने का विधान है, उसको देखते हुए सचमुच देश के अन्दर एक ऐसा ख्याल पैदा होता है कि हर साल हमारे ऊपर करों का भार बढ़ता चला जाता है । और इसके लिये जो कांग्रेस दल है उसके प्रति एक असन्तोष की भावना भी देखने में आती है । मुझे इस बात की खुशी है, और मुझे इस बात का गौरव है कि मैं कांग्रेस दल का एक सदस्य हूं क्योंकि यह जो हमारी तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना है वह एक आकांक्षापूर्ण योजना है जिसमें अरबों रुपयों का नियोजन करने का विधान है । आज अगर कांग्रेस दल के वित्त मंत्री इस बात का ख्याल करते कि इस तरह के नये करों के लगाने से जनता में असन्तोष होगा और वे कर वे नहीं लगाते तो जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है, तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना का भविष्य अन्धकारमय होता । इसलिये यद्यपि हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने चुनावों को दृष्टि में नहीं रक्खा है, हालांकि यह एक स्वभाविक बात है कि राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में हमेशा चुनाव का ध्यान पार्टी विशेष के सामने आये, फिर भी उन्होंने पंचवर्षीय योजना को मद्देनजर रख कर जो यह साहसपूर्ण काम किया है, उसके लिये उनको बधाई देता हूं ।

साथ ही साथ वित्त विधेयक को विचारार्थ सदन के सामने उपस्थित करते हुए उन्होंने छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों के ऊपर लगाए गए उत्पादन करो में कुछ रियायत करके जो लगभग ६ करोड़ से कुछ ऊपर की छूट देने की घोषणा की है उसके लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूं। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रहूंगा और अगर मैं ऐसा न करूं तो अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के प्रति वफादार नहीं रहूंगा कि यद्यपि आपने सुपीरियर कैरोसिन पर कर लगाया है लेकिन फिर भी जनता को दोनों प्रकार के तेल के लिए अधिक पैसा देना पड़ रहा है। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस बात पर विचार करें और जो कैरोसिन पर कर बढ़ाया गया है उसको बिल्कुल ही हटा दें।

जब हम वित्त विधेयक पर बोलने के लिए खड़े होते हैं तो हमारा ध्यान अक्सर संविधान के उस निर्देशक सिद्धान्त की ओर चला जाता है जिसमें हमने इसका निश्चय किया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के हर उस आदमी को चाहे वह स्त्री हो या पुरुष हो, जो काम कर सकता है, उसके लिए काम की व्यवस्था करेंगे। यह बात सही है कि हम आर्थिक विकास के क्षेत्र में बहुत आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। हर क्षेत्र में तरक्की हो रही है, कृषि और उद्योग के क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है। हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय भी बढ़ रही है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में जो बराबर उपेक्षित समाज चला आ रहा है यानी जो गांवों में रहने वाले भूमिहीन गरीब लोग हैं या खेती का काम करने वाले छोटे-छोटे किसान हैं, उनकी दशा में कुछ परिवर्तन नजर नहीं आता है और इसलिए उनमें असंतोष भी दिखायी देता है। आज गांवों में पंचायतें कायम की जा रही हैं और कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां खोलने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। आज भी हिन्दुस्तान के खेती क्षेत्र में लोगों को पूरे साल काम नहीं मिलता और ऐसे सैकड़ों आदमी हैं जिनको रोज काम नहीं मिलता। जिस रोज उनको काम नहीं मिलता उस दिन उनको भूखा रहना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं उनके बारे में यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श करके कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि ये पंचायतें ऐसे आदमियों को जो कि बेकार हैं कोई समुचित कार्य देकर इतनी मजदूरी दें जिससे वे अपने पेट का पालन कर सकें। अगर हम इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे तो मैं समझूंगा कि हम सामाजिक सुरक्षा की दिशा में बहुत आगे बढ़ गए हैं।

दूसरी बात जिसकी ओर मैं वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में संयुक्त परिवार प्रणाली का धीरे-धीरे ह्रास होता जा रहा है। उस प्रणाली के न रहने से बहुत से लोगों की बड़ी दयनीय दशा हो रही है। आज देहात में बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जो काम करने के लायक नहीं रह गए हैं और उनके बच्चे जिनका पालन पोषण उन्होंने किया था वे इतना उत्पादन नहीं कर पाते जिससे वे अपने बूढ़े माता पिता का परिवहन कर सकें। इस दिशा में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने बूढ़ों को पेंशन देने का एक छोटा सा कदम उठाया है उस पर आपको भी विचार करना चाहिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह योजना वापस ले ली गयी।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : मैं वित्त मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करके जल्दी ही ऐसी स्कीम बनायी जाए जिससे ऐसे बूढ़ों को कुछ पेंशन देने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के मजदूरों के लिए हमने बहुत से कानून बनाए हैं लेकिन जो मजदूर देहात में खेतों पर काम करते हैं उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए हमने कुछ नहीं किया है। जब गांवों में पंचायतें और सहकारी समितियां स्थापित की जा रही हैं तो मेरा सुझाव है कि उनके सहयोग से कोई

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

ऐसी कंट्रीब्यूटरी स्कीम बनायी जाए जिसमें मजदूरों से कुछ देने के लिए कहा जाए या जिन किसानों के खेतों पर वे काम करते हैं उनसे कुछ देने को कहा जाए और उसमें सरकार भी कुछ कंट्रीब्यूशन करे और इस प्रकार एक कोष कायम किया जाए जिससे इन भूमिहीन मजदूरों का कुछ सुधार हो सके।

तीसरी बात जिसकी तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता था वह है खेती के लिए वित्त की व्यवस्था। यह सही है कि जब से स्वराज्य हुआ है और विशेषकर दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों की स्थापना पर विशेष जोर दिया जा रहा है। हमने इस सदन में रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ऐक्ट में भी संशोधन करके रिजर्व बैंक को अधिकार दिया है कि वह खेती के लिए भी कुछ वित्त की व्यवस्था करे। साथ ही सहकारिता आन्दोलन को आगे बढ़ा कर उसके जरिए से भी कुछ वित्त की व्यवस्था करने की चेष्टा की जा रही है। लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं कि सन् १९५४ में इस बात का अन्दाजा लगाया गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान भर में खेती की व्यवस्था के लिए कितने वित्त की आवश्यकता होगी। उस समय यह अन्दाजा था कि ७५० करोड़ के लगभग अर्थ की खेती के लिए व्यवस्था करना जरूरी है। और उस समय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जो रूरल क्रेडिट सर्वे किया गया था और एक रिपोर्ट दी गयी थी उससे पता चलता है कि किन-किन विभिन्न मदों से खेती के वित्त की किस-किस मात्रा में व्यवस्था होती है। उसमें दिया गया है कि गवर्नमेंट जो सारे देश के अन्दर खेती के लिए अर्थ की व्यवस्था करती थी वह ३.३ परसेंट थी, कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज ३.१ प्रतिशत की व्यवस्था करती थीं, कमर्शियल बैंक्स ०.९ परसेंट की, संबंधियों से जो सहायता लेकर खेती की जाती थी उसका प्रतिशत १४.२ था, लैंड लार्ड १.५ प्रतिशत की व्यवस्था करते थे, मनीलेंडरों द्वारा २४.९ प्रतिशत की व्यवस्था की जाती थी, प्रोफेशनल मनीलेंडर ४४.८ प्रतिशत की व्यवस्था करते थे, ट्रेडर्स और कमीशन एजेंट ५.५ परसेंट की व्यवस्था करते थे और अन्य मदों से १.८ प्रतिशत की व्यवस्था होती थी। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि आज जो खेती की व्यवस्था है उसके लिए कम से कम १००० करोड़ रूपये की आवश्यकता है। हमने अपने सामने इस बात का आदर्श रखा है कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में १० करोड़ मन गल्ला हम पैदा करेंगे। इतने व्यापक प्रोग्राम के लिए यदि हम अर्थ की उचित व्यवस्था खेती के लिए न कर सकें तो हमारा कार्यक्रम पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। बावजूद इस बात के आज देहातों में सहकारिता समितियां स्थापित की जा रही हैं, किसान की वित्त की आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं हो रही है और उसको कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस दिशा में विशेष ध्यान दें।

अभी जो तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना का ड्राफ्ट हमारे सामने आया है उसको देखने से पता चलता है कि यह आदर्श रखा गया है कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत थोड़े समय के लिए जो कर्ज किसान को दिया जाएगा उसकी राशि ४०० करोड़ होगी, जो मीडियम टर्म लोन दिया जाएगा उसकी राशि १६० करोड़ होगी और जो लांग टर्म लोन दिया जाएगा उसकी राशि ११५ करोड़ होगी। इसको देखते हुए मैं समझता हूं कि तृतीय योजना के अन्त तक यानी सन् १९६७ के अन्त तक भी हम खेती के लिए जो वित्त की आवश्यकता है उसको पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए मैं समझता हूं कि कमर्शियल बैंकों और रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया को भी हाथ बंटाना होगा। इसी सम्बन्ध में एक प्रश्न की ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान खींचना

चाहता हूं आज अवस्था यह है कि यदि किसान को रुपया चाहिए तो वह उसको कवल अपनी खेती को रहन रखकर ही मिल सकता है। यह सही है कि हाल में जो कोआपरेटिव क्रेडिट कमेटी सरकार की तरफ से नियुक्त की गयी थी उसने कहा है कि खेत में खड़ी फस्ल के आधार पर भी किसानों को कर्ज दिया जाना चाहिए। अभी उसकी यह सिफारिश कार्यरूप में परिणत नहीं हुई है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि थोड़े समय में वह कार्यरूप में परिणत हो जाएगी। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि किसानों को कमरशियल बैंक और दूसरी संस्थाएं कर्ज दे सकें इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि किसानों की फस्ल और उनके मवेशियों का बीमा करने की पद्धति जारी की जाये। सन् १९५० में भारत सरकार ने एक विशेष अफसर को नियुक्त किया था कि वह इस बात की जांच करे कि हिन्दुस्तान में क्रोप और कैटिल इंश्योरेंस की क्या समस्याएं हैं। उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी और उसमें उसने कुछ स्कीम भी सरकार के सामने रखी थी। लेकिन पता नहीं उसका क्या हुआ। मैं वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि किसानों की दशा सुधारने के लिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि उनकी फसल का और मवेशियों का बीमा किया जाए ताकि कमरशियल बैंक और दूसरी संस्थाएं उनको कर्जा दे सकें। उससे उनको बड़ा फायदा हो सकता है। आज होता यह है कि किसान बड़ी मेहनत से फसल तैयार करता है और जब फसल तैयार हो जाती है तो प्राकृतिक प्रकोप की वजह से सारी फसल बरबाद हो जाती है और उसमें लगी हुई सारी पूंजी बरबाद हो जाती है इस प्रकार किसान कर्ज लेकर जो पूंजी खेती में लगाता है वह बरबाद हो जाती है अगर कैटिल इंश्योरेंस और क्रोप इंश्योरेंस की व्यवस्था हो जायेगी तो फिर किसानों की हालत न केवल सुधर जायेगी बल्कि किसान कर्ज लेकर अपनी खेती का अधिक से अधिक विकास कर सकेंगे।

इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात की ओर और वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचूंगा कि अभी रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया से जो स्टेट कोआपरेटिव बैंक को कर्ज दिया जाता है वह साधारण बैंकों की रेट से २ रुपया प्रति सैकड़ा कम पर दिया जाता है। लेकिन देहात में कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के अन्दर जो उसके सदस्य होते हैं उनको ८ रुपये से लेकर १२ रुपये सैकड़ा सालाना सूद देना पड़ता है। इस तरह आप देखेंगे कि रिजर्व बैंक ने जो सुविधा स्टेट कोआपरेटिव बैंक को दे रक्खी है नीचे जब वह जिला बैंक में जाती है और उसके बाद कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज में जाती है तो सूद की दर बहुत बढ़ जाती है और जिस उद्देश्य से रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया कर्ज देता है वह पूरा-पूरा सफल नहीं हो पाता है।

एक विशेष बात जिसकी तरफ मैं ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि हमने अपने संविधान में निर्देशक सिद्धान्त जहां दिये हैं वहां उनमें यह लिखा है कि हर एक आदमी को तरक्की करने का बराबर मौका दिया जायगा। यह एक बहुत ही आदर्श बात है। मैं इस बात को भी मानता हूं कि यह काम इतना आसान नहीं है कि यकायक इस नीति को पूर्णरूप से लागू कर दिया जाये लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जब हमने अपने ऊपर इस बात की जवाबदेही ली हुई है कि हम अपने देश में एक ऐसे समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करेंगे जिसमें कि आर्थिक विषमता कम से कम होगी, तब हमारा कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि हम निश्चित रूप से उस दिशा में धीरे-धीरे आगे बढ़ने का प्रयत्न करें। मौके की समानता हो अर्थात् हर एक को समान अवसर व सुविधा प्राप्त हों और यह सबसे बड़ी समानता है। अब किसी क्षेत्र में लीजिये, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में लीजिये तो वहां अभी भी आपको असमानता देखने को मिलेगी। आज शिक्षा वही पा सकता है जिसके कि पास धन है। दवाई के क्षेत्र को ले लीजिये। दवाई वही खरीद सकता है जिसके कि पास पैसा हो। गरीबों की दवादारू के हेतु जहां तहां डिस्पेंसरीज खुली हुई हैं लेकिन उनमें

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

पर्याप्त दवाएं नहीं रहती हैं । इसी तरह कचहरियों में आप पायेंगे कि न्याय उसी को मिल पाता है जिसके कि पास पैसा होता है और जो कि अच्छे-अच्छे वकीलों आदि का प्रबन्ध कर सकता है । गरीबों को वहां पर न्याय नहीं मिल पाता है क्योंकि वह अच्छे-अच्छे वकील नहीं रख पाते हैं । इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश की गरीब और साधारण जनता पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए हर तरह का त्याग करने को तैयार है । वह उसको सफल बनाने के हेतु हर प्रकार के भार को वहन करने के वास्ते तैयार है । ऐसी हालत में इस दिशा में प्रयत्न होना चाहिए कि गरीब से गरीब आदमी भी अधिक से अधिक शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सके, गरीब से गरीब आदमी को अच्छी से अच्छी दवाई मिल सके और गरीब से गरीब आदमी को नौकरी करने का समान अवसर मिले और उसको न्याय भी समान रूप से सुलभ हो ।

अब अन्त में मैं केवल एक बात कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा । इस सदन में चर्चा रहती है कि जो विकास के काम हमने अपने हाथ में लिये हैं उनको सफल बनाने के लिए हमें सक्षम और चतुर शासकों की जरूरत है । यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि अब हमारे देश के जो शासक हैं वे विकास के कामों में विशेष रूप से दिलचस्पी लेने लगे हैं और परिश्रम और ईमानदारी के साथ काम करने लगे हैं फिर भी यह बात तमाम देश के अन्दर व्याप्त है कि अभी तक जो हमारे शासक हैं उनका व्यवहार जनता के प्रति बदला नहीं है, पुराना व्यवहार कमोवेश अभी भी जारी है । वह अभी भी समझते हैं कि वे जनता के मालिक हैं और उसके ऊपर तरह-तरह के दबाव डाल कर और डर दिखला कर उसके ऊपर हुकूमत करना चाहते हैं । स्पष्ट है कि ऐसे वातावरण में सरकार को वांछित जन सहयोग नहीं प्राप्त हो सकता है । चाहे कम्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट का क्षेत्र हो अथवा कोई दूसरे विभाग हों, हमारे सरकारी अफसरों और अन्य कर्मचारियों का रवैय्या जनता के सेवक के रूप में न होकर जनता के ऊपर हुकूमत करने वालों के रूप में सामने आता है । मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करता कि हमारे सरकारी अफसरों के पुराने दृष्टिकोण में कोई भी अंतर नहीं आया है लेकिन मैं उनसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि अभी भी इस दिशा में काफी सुधार लाने की जरूरत है । आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो हमारे शासक हैं, चाहे वह राज्य के शासक हों और चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार के शासक हों, उनकी उस पुरानी मनोवृत्ति में परिवर्तन हो ।

श्री आसर (रत्नागिरि) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री महोदय वित्त मंत्रालय की मांगों पर हुई बहस का जवाब देते हुए एक बात का स्पष्टीकरण करना भूल गये, मानो किया ही नहीं । मैं ने एक प्रश्न उपस्थित किया था कि आज हमारी जो पालिसी है उस पालिसी को देखते हुए यह कहा जा सकता है कि हम इनडायरैक्ट टैक्सेज पर ज्यादा बढ़ रहे हैं और दिन-प्रतिदिन डाइरैक्ट टैक्सेज कम होते जा रहे हैं । मैंने उस सम्बध में आंकड़े भी प्रस्तुत किये थे कि सन् १९५१-५२ में हमारे डायरैक्ट टैक्सेज का परसेंटेज ४४ था और इनडारैक्ट टैक्सेज ५६ परसेंट थे । आज सन् १९६१-६२ में हम देखते हैं कि डाइरक्ट टैक्सेज कम होकर ३१.२ परसेंट रह गये हैं जब कि इनडाइरैक्ट टैक्सेज बढ़ कर ६८.८ परसेंट हो गये हैं । इस स्थिति का स्पष्टीकरण होना आवश्यक है ।

तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को हमें पूरा करने के लिए रुपया चाहिए और जाहिर है कि वह रुपया हमें जनता से टैक्सों की शक्ल में प्राप्त करना है और इसके लिए हमें डाइरैक्ट टैक्सेज की ओर देखना पड़ेगा । लेकिन आज हम डाइरैक्ट टैक्सेज में जो कमी कर रहे हैं तो उसका कारण क्या है ? मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इसको अपने उत्तर में स्पष्ट करें ।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने मंत्रालय की मांगों का उत्तर देते हुए कहा था कि मध्यम वर्ग की जनरल टेंडेंसी यह है कि घर का एक आदमी काम करता है और बाकी सब घर के लोग बैठ कर खाते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी को बतलाना चाहूंगा कि आज परिस्थिति बदल चुकी है। आज देश में मध्यमवर्गीय कुटुम्बों के सारे लोग प्रयत्न करना चाहते हैं, नौकरी करना चाहते हैं और कोई रोजगार धंधा करना चाहते हैं लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन सब लोगों को देने के वास्ते हमारे पास नौकरियां हैं कहां? सरकारी आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट दिखाई देता है कि हमारे दो प्लांस पूरे होने के बाद भी आज देश में करीब ९० लाख लोग पूर्ण बेकार हैं और करीब डेढ़ करोड़ लोग अधबेकार हैं। देहातों में बेकार लोग कितने हैं इसके आंकड़े हमें पता नहीं हैं। यह स्थिति जब हमारे देश में हो और हम कहें यह कि हमारे मिडिल क्लास के लोगों की टेंडेंसी यह है कि घर का एक आदमी नौकरी करता है और बाकी घर में बैठे हैं और नौकरी नहीं करना चाहते, और इसलिए आज उनकी स्थिति खराब है, ऐसा कहना ठीक नहीं है और यह कह कर उन पर अन्याय करना है। वह नौकरी करना चाहते हैं लेकिन आप उनको नौकरी नहीं देना चाहते हैं। अब मंत्री जी ने कहा कि नौकरी न मिले तो छोटे उद्योग करें, लघु उद्योग और गृह उद्योग करें; अब लघु उद्योग और गृह उद्योग के बारे में कुछ बातें मैं बताना आवश्यक समझता हूं। आज हम देहातों में जाकर देखें कि जिन उद्योगों का हम इतना ढिंढोरा पीट रहे हैं उनकी स्थिति क्या है? मेरे पास इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी शिकायतें आई हैं कि जिन-जिन लोगों ने सरकार से इनके लिए सहायता की मांग की थी उनको सहायता नहीं दी गई। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे महाराष्ट्र में पुलगांव नामक स्थान के एक आदमी ने एक छोटा सा कारखाना खोलने का प्रयत्न किया और उसने उसके वास्ते सरकार के पास ऐप्लीकेशन भेजी। उसको ठीक जवाब नहीं मिला। डेढ़ वर्ष तक इस अर्जी का कोई योग्य जवाब नहीं मिला। कागजात दिल्ली से बम्बई, और नागपुर से वापिस दिल्ली घूमते रहे और आखिर लाचार होकर उसने यह धंधा छोड़ कर नौकरी कर ली। डेढ़ वर्ष तक टक्कर मारने के बाद लाचार होकर उसने यह धंधा छोड़ दिया।

इसी तरह मैं अपने जिले के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारा जिला एक पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है और हमने सरकार से अनुरोध किया कि हमारे जिले में कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज खोली जायें लेकिन सरकार ने नहीं माना। हमने तब मिल कर आपस में तय किया कि हम लोग अपने जिले में इंडस्ट्रीज खोलेंगे। हमने कहा कि हम मिल कर कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी बनाते हैं ताकि हम अपने यहां छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज खोल सकें। सोसाइटी को रजिस्ट्रेशन मिल गया और डेढ़ साल उसको स्थापित हुए भी हो गया लेकिन पिछले ६ महीने से उस सोसाइटी को सरकारी सहायता नहीं मिली है। ६ महीने के बाद भी कागजात इधर से उधर चले रहे हैं। कागज चिपलून से रत्नागिरि, रत्नागिरि से थाना गौर थाना से मुल्लंड आते जाते हैं। अब भला इस तरह से कहीं सोसाइटी चल सकती है? सरकार ने उसकी कोई सहायता नहीं करी। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार की सलाह ठीक उस तरह से है कि जैसे एक राजा ने जब उसके पास कुछ नंगे और भूखे लोग गये और फरियाद की हमको अनाज नहीं मिलता हमारे लिए भोजन का प्रबन्ध किया जाये तो राजा ने कहा कि अगर अनाज नहीं मिलता तो तुम लोग दूध पियो, फल खाओ और मिठाई खाओ। हमारे लोग नौकरी करना चाहते लेकिन उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। सरकार उनको नौकरी दिलाने की व्यवस्था करे। इसी तरह सरकार को चाहिए कि मध्यम पेशा लोगों के वास्ते सहायता की व्यवस्था करे ताकि वे छोटे और कुटीर उद्योगों में लग सकें।

[श्री आसर]

परसों यहां पर अनाज की प्राइस फिक्स करने के बारे में प्रश्न उपस्थित किया गया गया था। यह प्रश्न बहुत दिनों से पड़ा हुआ है, किन्तु अभी तक उसके विषय में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। अनाज के दाम दिन-प्रति-दिन कम हो रहे हैं, जिसका परिणाम यह है कि काश्तकार आज बहुत चिन्ता में हैं और वे विचार कर रहे हैं कि हम क्या करें। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यदि सरकार तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाना चाहती है, यदि वह देश को गल्ले के विषय में आत्म-निर्भर बनाना चाहती है, तो उसे काश्तकारों को यह आश्वासन देना चाहिये कि उनको अपने उत्पादन की पूरी प्राइस मिलेगी। यदि वह इस बारे में तैयारी नहीं करेगी और इस मामले को पेंडिंग रखेगी, तो काश्तकारों में अधिक अनाज पैदा करने के सम्बन्ध में उत्साह नहीं होगा और हम अगले साल अनाज के उत्पादन को ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ा सकेंगे। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि अनाज की फिक्स्ड प्राइस के बारे में निर्णय अगले सीजन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए जल्दी लिया जाये।

जहां तक टैक्सों का सम्बन्ध है, परसों मन्त्री जी ने फिनांस बिल पर बोलते ६,१४,००,००० रुपये की छूट दी है उनको धन्यवाद देना आवश्यक है। लेकिन जब मैंने पावरलूम्ज को छूट देने के बारे में एनाउन्समेंट को देखा, तो मुझे तीन, चार दिन पहले सूरत कांग्रेस कमेटी द्वारा पास किये गये उस प्रस्ताव का ध्यान हो आया, जिसमें उसने कहा था कि एक शिफ्ट काम करने वाले चार पावर-लूम्ज के यूनिट को ड्यूटी से एग्जेम्प्ट कर दिया जाये। चूंकि माननीय मन्त्री जी सूरत से आते हैं, इसलिये उन्होंने वह बात मान ली, लेकिन जो यूनिट्स तीन, चार शिफ्ट्स चला रहे हैं, उन लोगों ने अपना जो निवेदन माननीय मन्त्री के सामने रखा, अपनी जो कठिनाइयां उनके सामने रखीं, उन पर उन्होंने विचार नहीं किया। आज स्थिति यह है कि देश में पन्द्रह सोलह हजार लूम एक शिफ्ट पर काम करते हैं और बाकी लूम तीन शिफ्ट्स पर काम करते हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि जब एक शिफ्ट को ड्यूटी से मुक्त कर दिया, तो बाकी दो शिफ्ट्स का क्या होगा। माननीय मन्त्री जी इस पर शान्ति से विचार करें। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि बाकी की दो शिफ्ट्स बन्द हो जायेंगी, अन्यथा उन को भारी टैक्स देना होगा। दो शिफ्ट के लूम्ज वाले इस भारी टैक्स के कारण अपना काम नहीं चला सकेंगे। उनको अपना व्यवसाय बन्द करना पड़ेगा और केवल एक शिफ्ट चलानी पड़ेगी। इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि इस इंडस्ट्री में ढाई, तीन लाख लोग बेकार हो जायेंगे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में बेकारी कम तो नहीं हुई है—वह बढ़ती जा रही है और सरकार इस टैक्स के द्वारा ढाई, तीन लाख और लोगों को बेकार करने जा रही है। यदि इस बात की सम्भावना होती कि इस कर से पांच, दस करोड़ रुपये का मुनाफ़ा होगा, तो ठीक था, लेकिन ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है। माननीय मन्त्री जी को इस इंडस्ट्री को प्रैजुडिस्ड माइन्ड से न देख कर इसको बढ़ाने और विकसित करना का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। एक ओर तो सरकार कहती है कि हम छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज, गृह-उद्योगों और देहात की इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, उनको प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं और दूसरी ओर वह इस इंडस्ट्री पर ड्यूटी लगा कर आघात करके इसको मारने का प्रयत्न कर रही है।

इस इंडस्ट्री में जो रा मैटीरियल प्रयुक्त होते हैं, काटन यार्न और डाई स्फ़स, उनके दाम बढ़ गये हैं और परसेंटेज बढ़ गया है, जिसके कारण उन लोगों को कपड़ा बाजार में बेचना मुश्किल हो गया है। इसका परिणाम

यह होगा कि यह छोटी इंडस्ट्री मरेगी, लाखों लोग बेकार होंगे, परिस्थिति खराब हो जायेगी और कपड़े के उत्पादन पर चोट लगेगी, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप धनिक मिल वालों को धन बनाने का मौका मिलेगा, क्योंकि यह स्वाभाविक है कि अगर कपड़े का उत्पादन कम होगा, तो बड़े-बड़े लोग उसका मुनाफा खायेंगे । हमें इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिये कि हमको इस छोटी इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ाने और उसको संरक्षण देने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए । इसलिये मैं वित्त मन्त्री जी से विनम्र प्रार्थना करूंगा कि पावरलम पर जो टैक्स बढ़ा यागया है, उसको समाप्त कर के **स्टेटस क्वो** की पोजीशन रखी जाये । चार लूम्ज़ को पूरी छूट दे दी जाये । बाकी पर टैक्स लगाया जा सकता है । टैक्स लेने के बहुत साधन हैं । मेरे सामने आंकड़े हैं कि बड़े मिल वाले लाखों की तादाद में प्राफिट कमाते हैं । एक कांग्रेसी सदस्य ने बजट के सम्बन्ध में श्री ए० डी० शराफ़ के बयान का उद्धरण दिया और कहा कि उन्होंने रीकमेंडेशन दिया है कि यह बहुत अच्छा बजट है । वह तो ऐसा कहेंगे ही, क्योंकि इस बजट से उनके हित पर, उनके पैसे पर चोट नहीं लगती है । यह बटज छोटी इण्डस्ट्री, सामान्य इण्डस्ट्री को धक्का पहुंचाने वाला है । इस दृष्टि से इस बजट को देखा जाये । मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि सरकार की ओर से छोटी इंडस्ट्री को विकसित करने और उसको प्रोत्साहन देने के सम्बन्ध में जो एनाउन्समेंट और घोषणा की जाती है, उस-को उस पर अडिग रहना चाहिये और उसके अनुसार ही कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये ।

जहां तक हैंडलूम का प्रश्न है, सरकार की ओर से हथकरघा सप्ताह मनाया जाता है और रीबेट और सब्सिडी पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये जाते हैं, लेकिन आज इस उद्योग पर पच्चीस से तीस परसेंट एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा कर उस को क्षति पहुंचाई जा रही है । उसमें प्रयुक्त होने वाले रा मेटीरियल्ज़ की स्थिति यह है कि इस बजट के बाद याने में १० परसेंट और डाईज में २६ परसट से लेकर ३० परसट तक राइज़ हो गया है । उन लोगों को मुकाबला करना है बड़े-बड़े मिल वालों के साथ, बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों के साथ । इस स्थिति में उनको पूरा संरक्षण देने की आवश्यकता है और इसलिये इस उद्योग पर लगाई गई ड्यूटी को कम किया जाये । यदि फर्स्ट और और सैकण्ड प्लान्ज़ में देहातों की स्थिति को सुधारा नहीं जा सका है, तो थर्ड प्लान में इस कार्य को किया जा सकता है, लेकिन वह तभी हो सकता है, जब गृह-उद्योग और हैंडलूम उद्योग को, जो कि हर घर में चलाया जाता है, संरक्षण दिया जाये । इसलिये मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाये ।

कैरोसीन आयल के बारे में बहुत चर्चा की गई है । इसलिये मैं इस विषय में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना अवश्य करना चाहता हूं कि उसमें जो इनफ़ीरियर कैरोसिन को छूट दी गई है, तो उस इनफीरियर कैरोसीन का उपयोग हमारे देश में कितना होता है, यह माननीय मन्त्री जी बताने का कष्ट करें । मैं देहात का रहने वाला हूं और देहात की परिस्थितियों से पूर्णतया परिचित हूं । आज स्थिति यह है कि यदि कोई दुकानदार इनफीरियर कैरोसीन का एक डिब्बा ले जाता है, तो शायद एक वर्ष में वह डिब्बा खत्म होगा, लेकिन जो अच्छा कैरोसीन है एक रोज में उसके एक दो डिब्बों का उपयोग हो जाता है । इनफ़ीरियर कैरोसीन को खुले दिये में ही जलाया जाता है और स्टोव आदि में अच्छे कैरोसीन का उप-योग किया जाता है । आज हम देखते हैं कि लकड़ी बहुत महंगी हो रही है और लगभग हर एक स्थान पर कोयले का बहुत अभाव है और इस दृष्टि से कैरोसीन पर टैक्स का प्रभाव कामनमैन, सामान्य व्यक्ति, गरीब

[श्री आसर]

आदमी पर पड़ने वाला है। कैरोसीन पर टैक्स लगाये जाने से देहातों में बहुत हलचल मची है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि छोटे-छोटे टैक्स लगाने का प्रयत्न करने के बजाये ऐसे साधन अपनाने चाहिए, जिससे अधिक पैसा मिले।

जहां तक सुपारी और तम्बाकू पर लगाये गये कर का प्रश्न है, मन्त्री जी ने यह स्टेटमेंट किया था कि सुपारी या तम्बाकू खाने वाले व्यसन करते हैं और व्यसन करने वाले लोगों को ज्यादा टैक्स देने में ऐतराज नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं मानता हूं कि सिगरेट पीने वालों को ज्यादा टैक्स देना चाहिये, क्योंकि वे टैक्स दे सकते हैं।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : क्यों ? Already he wastes his money on smoking.

An Hon. Member: But he can afford it.

श्री आसर : वह यह टैक्स दे सकता है। लेकिन सुपारी और तम्बाकू अमीर का व्यसन नहीं है। कामन मैन को, मजदूर और काश्तकार को काम करने के बाद, श्रम करने के बाद, कष्ट करने के बाद तम्बाकू की आवश्यकता होती है। मुझे लगता है कि सुपारी और तम्बाकू पर टैक्स लगाना बड़ा खतरनाक है। जहां तक तम्बाकू का प्रश्न है, तम्बाकू की काश्तकार की कीमत ८ रुपये मिलती है लेकिन उस पर टैक्स ७२ रुपये है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह कैसी टैक्स पद्धति है।

14 hrs.

इस सरकार ने अपने सामने समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना का लक्ष्य रखा है, लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि वर्तमान व्यवस्था में गरीब और गरीब हो रहे हैं और श्रीमन्त और श्रीमन्त हो रहे हैं। इस नीति को बदलने की आवश्यकता है। मैंने पहले बताया है कि टैक्स के लिये जो साधन चाहिये, वे बहुत हैं, हमारे देश में इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस वालों का एक बड़ा वर्ग है। आज हम देखते हैं कि इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस लेने के लिये लोग बहुत पैसा खर्च करने कि लिये तैयार होते हैं। उसका कारण यह है कि कि इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस से घर बैठे पैसा मिली है। सुपारी के इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस जिन लोगों को दिये जातेहैं, वे एक्चुअल व्यापारी नहीं होते हैं। वे लाइसेंस-धारी विक्रेता होते हैं। सुपारी की जो ओरिजनल प्राइस है और जिस प्राइस पर यह बाजार में बिक रही है उसको आप देखें और पता लगायें कि क्यों इतना ज्यादा फर्क है। आपको पता चलेगा कि दोनों प्राइसिस में दो सौ और तीन सौ परसेंट का फर्क है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह देखना आपका फर्ज नहीं है कि कौनसा माल किस भाव पर बिक रहा है, कितने परसेंट उस पर मुनाफा लिया जा रहा है और क्यों उसको इस भाव पर बेचा जा रहा है ? अगर यह आपका फर्ज नहीं है तो और किस का यह फर्ज है। ऐसे-ऐसे लोगों को भी इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं जो कि इस काम को नहीं करते हैं और उनको इन लाइसेंसिस पर घर बठे बिठाये कई हजार की आमदनी हो जाती है। क्यों आज सुपारी इतनी महंगी बिक रही है, इसको बतलाना आपका फर्ज है। स्टेनलस स्टील के बारे में भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एक टन का इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस जिसके पास हो वह घर बैठे बिए, बिना परिश्रम किये, दस, पन्द्रह हजार रुपया आसानी से कमा सकता है। उसको किसी प्रकार मेहनत करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। स्टेनलस स्टील की चीज जब कंज्यूमर बाजार में लेने के लिए जाता है तो उससे १२-१३ रुपये पाउण्ड वसूल किया जाता है जबकि उसकी ओरिजनल प्राइस सिर्फ पांच रुपये ही है। यह जो स्थिति है यह बदलनी चाहिये और आपको इस पर विचार करना चाहिये। क्यों दोनों प्राइसिस में इतना अन्तर रहता है ? क्यों इतना अधिक मुनाफा लिया जाता

है ? ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सरकार गरीबों की बात को सुनने के लिये तैयार नहीं है और केवल श्रीमन्तों की बात को ही सुनना चाहती है । आपको पैसा चाहिये तीसरे प्लान को पूरा करने के लिये तो आप जो दे सकते हैं, उन पर टैक्स लगाइये । क्यों उन गरीब लोगों पर लगाते हैं, जो देने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं । जो करोड़ों रुपया मुनाफा कमाते हैं, वे आसानी से आपको टैक्स अदा कर सकते हैं और उनसे आपको टैक्स वसूल करना चाहिये । लेकिन उन पर तो कहीं टैक्स का बोझा नहीं पड़ता है और गरीब लोगों से टैक्स वसूल कर लिये जाते हैं, उनको इन टैक्सों के भार के नीचे दबा दिया जाता है । इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस को इधर उधर जो बेचा जाता है और मुनाफा कमा कर जो पेपर करेंसी की जाती है, उसका कहीं हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता है और न ही उस पर कोई टैक्स वसूल किया जाता है । इस तरह की जो चीज हैं, इनकी ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । करोड़ों रुपया लोगों द्वारा इस तरह से कमाया जाता है जिसका कोई हिसाब नहीं होता है । आपने ६० करोड़ रुपये के जो नए टैक्स लगाये हैं, उनको लगाने से पहले यह देख लेना चाहिये था कि इनका भार किस तबके के लोगों पर पड़ेगा । इससे उनमें बड़ा असन्तोष पाया जाता है । हमें टैक्स स्ट्रैक्चर को बदलना होगा । डायरेक्ट टैक्सिस हमें ज्यादा लगाने होंगे और गरीब लोगों के बजाय अमीर लोगों पर टैक्स लगाने होंगे ।

अब मैं रेडियो सेटों पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है, उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । वे लोग यह नहीं कहते हैं कि उनको इस टैक्स से विमुक्त कर दिया जाए । वे कहते हैं कि अगर आपको रेडियोज पर टैक्स लगाना है, तो आप लगा सकते हैं लेकिन इस टैक्स स्ट्रेचर को आप बदलिये । आपने बीस परसेंट टैक्स लगा दिया है । अब रेडियो वाले यह कहते हैं कि हर रोज इंस्पेक्टर उनके पास आता है और आ करके झगड़ा करता है कि इसकी कीमत डेढ़ सौ रुपया है जबकि दुकानदार कहता है कि सवा सौ रुपया है। अब इसका फैसला करवाने के लिये या तो बड़े अफसर के पास जाना पड़ता है । या फिर फिर उसकी जेब में पैसा देना पड़ता है । इससे जो कोरप्शन के चांसिस हैं, ये बढ़ते हैं । उनका कहना है कि जो परेशानी उनकी है उसको दूर किया जाए । यह बहुत आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है । उन लोगों ने, टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर कैसा होना चाहिये, इसके बारे में आपको एक मैमोरंडम दिया है और मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप उस पर विचार करें । आपने कहा है कि रेडियो पर लगे टैक्स से आपको ३५ लाख रुपये आमदनी होगी लेकिन जब मैंने उन लोगों से इसकी चर्चा की तो उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि रेडियो सेट्स पर टैक्स लगने से करीब-करीब ९०–१०० लाख की आमदनी हो सकती है । आपने पावर लूम्ज के बारे में कह दिया है कि ९० लाख के करीब आपको आमदनी होगी । लेकिन भिवंडी वालों ने मुझे बताया है कि इससे अकेले भिवंडी से ही १ करोड़ २० लाख की आमदनी होने की आशा की जाती है । इतने अच्छे अच्छे आपके पास इकोनोमिस्ट हैं, इतने बड़े-बड़े अफसर हैं, एक्सपर्ट हैं, वे क्यों आपको ठीक-ठीक बात नहीं बताते हैं । रेडियोज पर जो आपने टैक्स लगाया है, उसके बारे में उनकी मांग है कि दो सौ रुपये तक के सैट को एग्जेम्पट कर दिया जाए और उसके ऊपर की कीमत वाले सेटों पर आप टैक्स लगा सकते हैं । यह बड़ी मुनासिब मांग है, जिसको स्वीकार कर लिया जाना चाहिये । हम सब की यह इच्छा है कि हर घर में रेडियो सेट हो, अच्छी-अच्छी चीजें हों, लोगों का स्टैण्डर्ड आफ लिविंग ऊंचा उठे और इस दृष्टि से भी यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि दो सौ रुपये के रेडियो सैट को इस टैक्स से एग्जैम्पशन मिले और इससे ऊपर के सैटों पर टैक्स लगे ।

मैं अब कासमैटिक ट्रेडर्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । मैं, जहां तक न

[श्री आसर]

कासमेटिक्स के उपयोग का सम्बन्ध है, उसके खिलाफ हूं । लेकिन जो हाथ से काम करने वाले हैं, विदआउट मशीन जो कासमेटिक्स तैयार करते हैं, उनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । यह छोटा सा उद्योग है, गृह-उद्योग है, लघु उद्योग है और इसको एग्जेम्पशन देना आवश्यक है । इसके बारे में मैंने एक अमेंडमेंट भी दिया है । मुझे पता चला है कि दिल्ली में कितने ही लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि इस गृह उद्योग को चलाते हैं । बम्बई, महाराष्ट्र इत्यादि और अन्य स्टेटों में भी बहुत लोग हैं । इसको कोई पांच सौ या हजार दो हजार रुपया लगा कर के चला सकता है । जो लोग इस गृह-उद्योग में हैं और जो विदआउट एनी मशीनरी और इलैक्ट्रिक पावर काम करते हैं, उनको इससे एग्जेम्पशन मिलना चाहिये । यह इंडस्ट्री आज देश में पनप रही है और आपको चाहिये कि आप इसकी रक्षा करें और इसको तबाह होने से बचायें । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस इंडस्ट्री को भी टैक्स से विमुक्त कर दिया जाए जिससे उन लोगों की जो परेशानी है, वह दूर हो ।

श्री नेक राम नेगी (महासू-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपका मशकूर हूं कि आपने मुझ को मौका दिया फाइनेंस बिल पर अपने खयालात का इजहार करने का ।

जनाबेवाला, मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का बहुत मशकूर हूं कि उन्होंने इतना अच्छा फाइनेंस बिल पेश किया है । बदकिस्मती से मैं हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश यानी हिमाचल प्रदेश से आया हूं । बम्बई, कलकत्ता और दिल्ली के रहने वाले, हिमालय की चोटियों और घाटियों के रहने वालों की गरीबी का अंदाजा आसानी से नहीं लगा सकते हैं । हमारे लोग अपना पेट छोटे-छोटे खेतों में खेती करके और छोटे-छोटे बागों में फलों के दरख्त लगा कर पालते हैं । आज से चन्द साल पहले हमारे पास नाम के लिए भी सड़क नहीं थीं । उतरी मैदान में आने के लिए हमको हफ्तों पैदल और टट्टुओं पर सफर करना पड़ता था । मगर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की कयादत में कांग्रेस सरकार ने पूरी कोशिश की है कि हिमाचल में सड़कों का जाल बिछ जाए । आज से चन्द साल पहले हिमाचल प्रदेश में एक लोकप्रिय सरकार थी और उसके मुख्य मंत्री डा० परमार की कोशिशों से सड़कों के बनाने की स्कीमें उस पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश में पहुंची। काबिले मुबारकबाद हैं डा० परमार और वहां के इंजीनियर और वे ओवरसीयर जिन्होंने हजारों फुट की पहाड़ियों को अपनी जान को खतरे में डाल कर सड़क बनाने की योजना को शुरू किया ।

मगर हम को दुख है कि आज सड़क बनाने का काम हिमाचल के इंजीनियरों और ओवरसीयरों के हाथ से ले कर हमारी सेना के सुपुर्द किया जा रहा है । आज भी जिस तेजी से हमारे नौजवान इंजीनियर दिन और रात सड़क बनाने में लगे हुए हैं, वह काबिले फख्र बात है । उन्हें अब मौका मिला है काम करने का, मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि अगर मरकजी अफसरान हमारे प्रदेश के इंजीनियरों और अफसरों को सहयोग दें तो वे मुकर्रा वक्त के पहले सड़कें तैयार कर सकते हैं । आज आपसी खींचातानी में हमारी सेनाओं को सड़कों का काम सुपुर्द किया जा रहा है । हमको अपनी सेनाओं पर पूरा विश्वास और फख्र है । फिर भी हमारी सरकार से दरख्वास्त है कि सड़कों का काम सिविल आथोरिटीज के सुपुर्द ही रहना चाहिये ।

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

14-08 hrs.

जनाबेवाला, १९५७ में हमारी सरकार ने हिमाचल की असेम्बली और मंत्री मंडल को खत्म करके पूरी जिम्मेवारी अपने हाथ में ले

ली । हिमाचल की खुशकिस्मती है कि स्वर्गीय पंडित पन्त जी ने हमें काबिल और हरदिल अजीज गवर्नर दिया है जो हिमाचल के न होते हुए भी हिमाचल निवासियों के साथ बिल्कुल मिल जुल गए हैं । उनकी कोशिशों से जो योजनायें हैं, तेजी के साथ चलाई जा रही हैं ।

मुझे आप इजाजत दें यह कहने की कि हिमाचल निवासी चाहते हैं कि उनको अपनी हुकूमत को चलाने का वैसा ही अख्तियार दिया जाए जैसा पड़ौसी प्रदेश यानी पंजाब, यू० पी० वगैरह को दिया गया है । उनको दुख होता है जब वे देखते हैं कि उनके नुमाइंदे उसी तरीके से अपने फराइज को अंजाम नहीं दे सकते हैं जिस तरीके से पंजाब, यू० पी० व दीगर सूबों के नुमाइंदे चंडीगढ़ और लखनऊ की असैम्बलियों में अपने प्रदेश और लोगों के लिए आवाज उठाते हैं । अभी चन्द दिन हुए हिमाचल के साबिक मुख्य मंत्री और हमारे महबूब लीडर डा० परमार की कयादत में एक डेपुटेशन जनाब होम मिनिस्टर साहब से मिला था । मुझे आप इजाजत दीजिये यह कहने की कि उस डेपुटेशन की आवाज के पीछे हिमाचल के एक-एक नर व नारी की आवाज थी । मुझे उम्मीद है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और होम मिनिस्टर साहब हिमाचल के लोगों के इन मुतालिबात को पूरा करेंगे ।

जताने वाला, कांग्रेस को सब से बड़ा सबक राष्ट्र-पिता ने यह दिया था कि हिन्दुस्तान से छुआछूत को खत्म किया जाए । कांग्रेस सरकार की हमेशा कोशिश रही है कि पिछड़ी हुई जातियों को ऊपर उठाया जाये । बहुत कुछ किया गया, मगर मैं यह कहने की इजाजत चाहता हूं कि आप के बड़े-बड़े स्टील प्लान्ट, बड़े-बड़े कारखाने, शानदार कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक उस वक्त तक बेमानी हैं जब तक एक बच्चा भी बाकी रह जाता है जो अपने को पिछड़ी जाति का समझता है । आज हमारा फर्ज है कि हम तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह तय करें कि हिन्दुस्तान से जातियों का मतभेद हमेशा के लिये खत्म हो जाये और पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग न सिर्फ सामाजिक रूप से बल्कि आर्थिक रूप से अपने को हिन्दुस्तान का सच्चा और बराबर का शहरी समझें ।

अब मैं कुछ तकलीफात का जो कि हिमाचल के बारे में हैं, जिक्र करना चाहता हूं । मुझे खुशी है कि मर्कजी सरकार ने यह तय कर लिया है कि हिमाचल के लिये और रियासतों की तरह एक सर्विस कैडर बनाया जाये । मगर कागजी कार्यवाई की वजह से यह फैसला अब तक सिर्फ कागज पर ही है । मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वह जल्द से जल्द इस कैडर पर अमल करायें ताकि हिमाचल के अफसरान जो अपने प्रदेश की खिदमत कर रहे हैं ज्यादा शानदार तरीके से अपनी रियासत की खिदमत कर सकें । आज भी कई अफसरान बाहर से बुलाये जाते हैं जो उतनी दिलचस्पी काम में नहीं लेते । मुझे हिमाचल की सरकार से खासतौर पर शिकायत है और इस बारे में वहां के लोग भी सरकार से मिले थे । रामपुर बुशहर एक सरहदी और आखिरी शहर है जहां पर स्माल टाउन कमेटी फंक्शन कर रही है । वहां के लोग चाहते हैं कि उसे म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी का दर्जा दे दिया जाये । न मालूम कौनसी रुकावट सामने है जिसके की वजह से अभी तक रुकावट दरपेश है जबकि उसके मुकाबले में दूसरी जगह में जिसकी आमदनी और आबादी उस शहर से कम है, कभी की म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी बना दी गई है। इसी तरह से थियोग जो कि काफी तिजारती मर्कज है, वहां की आबादी और आमदनी मुकाबलतन रामपुर बुशहर जैसी है, को भी म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिये ।

हमारे लोगों की आमदनी का दारोमदार

[श्री नेक राम नेगी]

आलू और सेब पर ही है । मगर पिछले साल वहां के लोगों का तकरीबन ५० या ६० लाख रु० का नुकसान सरकार की गलत दखल-अन्दाजी से हुआ । इस बारे में मने जनाब फूड मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान दिलाया था कि २॥ लाख मन आलू बरबाद हो गया है मगर उन्हें रिपोर्ट गलत तरीके से पेश की गई । यह बात सही है कि तमाम आलू के स्टाक को रोकने की जिम्मेदारी वहां के व्यापारियों की थी जिनके हाथ में तमाम खरीद व फरोख्त का कण्ट्रोल है । इस बारे में न सिर्फ हिमाचल की कांग्रेस की बल्कि तमाम पार्टियों की मांग है कि जिस तरह अनाजों और गल्लों की खरीद व फरोख्त को कण्ट्रोल सरकार अपने हाथ में लिये बैठी है उसी तरह हिमाचल में भी फसलों की पैदावारों का कंट्रोल सरकार अपने हाथ में ले । इस बारे में पहले भी हम एक्स फूड मिनिस्टर श्री जैन से मिले थे उस वक्त स्टेट ट्रेडिंग का सवाल दरपेश था, जिसको मर्कजी हुकूमत ने मान लिया था । मगर हिमाचल सरकार इससे मुत्तफिक न हुई । हमारी अब भी यही मांग है कि आलू के खरीद व फरोख्त का काम सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ताकि जायज दाम ग्रोअर्स को मिले और जायज दाम कंज्यूमर्स से वसूल हों । आज हमारे आलू पर यह इल्जाम लगा दिया जाता है कि ग्रेडिंग ठीक नहीं और दूसरी कई तरह की बातें कही जाती हैं । यह तमाम बातें तभी बन्द हो सकती हैं जबकि आप मुकर्ररा दाम रक्खेंगे । इस तरह से शिकायत खरीद करने वालों की भी खत्म हो जायेगी और साथ ही काफी फारेन एक्सचेंज जो कि बर्मा से आलू मंगाने के ऊपर खर्च होता है वह बच जायेगा । इस साल भी ८० और ९० परसेन्ट आलू बर्मा का कलकत्ता की मार्केट में बिका है जबकि और साल तमाम आलू हिमाचल का बिकता था और ग्रोअर को माकूल दाम मिलने चाहियें । इसलिये सरकार से मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग में ज्यादा तवज्जह दी जाये ।

आखीर में मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि जब चीनी फौजें हिमालय की चोटी पर आ चुकी हैं तो हिमालय का हर नर और नारी भारत की रक्षा के लिये तैयारी कर रहा है । जब तक हिमाचल का एक बच्चा भी जिन्दा है तब तक चीनी फौजें हिन्दुस्तान के मैदानों की तरफ नहीं बढ़ने पायेंगी । हम हिमाचल में उनके सन्तरी हैं । हमें आशा है कि आप हमारी तन, मन और धन से मदद करेंगे ताकि हम इस तरह से मजबूत बन सकेंगे और दुश्मनों का मुकाबला कर सकेंगे ।

Shri Bangshi Thakur (Tripura—Reserved—Sch. Tribes) Sir, much has been said against the taxation policy of the Government, but I fail to understand without taxation where from money will come to build new India. If we are to keep pace with the rapidly progressing countries of the world, then we have to spend that much amount that is needed for the advancement of India towards development and progress.

During the Second World War, I had been to Rangamati, the capital of the Chittagon Hill Tracts now in Pakistan. I met there a British pilot. In the course of our talks, I offered him a Capstan cigarette, a standard cigarette of the time. After some time, he offered me a No. 10 cigarette, which was a third-class cigarette of the time, and the price of it was just two annas or ten price per packet. I asked him where from he had bought it and what its price was. He said that he had bought it in England, and the price was ten annas. I asked him why the price was so exorbitant. He said that it was because of the heavy taxation. Then, I said that it might be telling upon them. He replied 'Yes, it is telling upon us, but we are ready to sacrifice even more, if need be, for the cause of our country and our nation.'.

Here voices, are heard from the Opposition that this particular thing should be exempted, but not a voice is heard here saying that we are ready to sacrifice more for the cause of our country and our nation.

Now, let me turn towards Tripura. In Tripura, this year, there is a general crisis for drinking water and water for general use also.

There are tube-wells, ring wells and ponds, sunk and dug with the Government money, and the Government have been giving more money for all these, time and again. But those are not properly sunk and dug with the result that most of them become useless soon. The Khaurabil area of the Kailasahar division of Tripura would have produced about 30,000 maunds of paddy more yearly, had there been proper irrigation facilities. Of course, after four years of deliberation, the work has been taken up, but, the progress is not at all satisfactory. Similarly, the Sukhsagar area of Udaypur sub-division of Tripura would have produced one lakh maunds of paddy more yearly, had there been the provision of the same facility.

As a first step towards the economic rehabilitation of the refugees in Tripura, some lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned to purchase land and to give it to them, but the progress made so far is not at all satisfactory. Aiming at providing employment for the refugees of West Bengal, the Rehabilitation Industrial Corporation Ltd. has shouldered the responsibility for setting up industries either by itself or in collaboration with private enterprises by providing the whole or a major portion of the required capital outlay. I would suggest that the said corporation should shoulder the same responsibility for setting up industries in Tripura also for the employment of the refugees there.

Eighteen employees, including some skilled hands of the Abhaynagar Industrial Institute, Agartala, Tripura, under the Rehabilitation Department, have been served with notices terminating their services. They have been in service for seven, eight or ten years. It was settled long ago that the employees of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department would not be thrown out of their jobs but rather they would be provided with suitable and alternative jobs. I hope Government would take steps in this regard.

There are poor students in Tripura who cannot prosecute their studies owing to poverty. I would suggest that the provision for giving them adequate stipends to enable them to prosecute their studies should be made by the Tripura Administration.

In the Union Territories, there is a popular demand for more power to the Territorial Council. In this context, I would commend some changes in the administrative and constitutional set-up of the dual system of government in the Union Territories. I would suggest that the whole administration should be put under the Territorial Council, and the Chief Commissioner should be empowered to exercise the powers of the Lieutenant Governor. What I am driving at is that the Territorial Council should be made more representative and more effective.

Now, I would like to say something about the tribal welfare programme in Tripura. For the effective and speedy implementation of the tribal welfare programme in Tripura, an exhaustive machinery in the form of a full-fledged directorate under the general supervision of the District Magistrate—because he is the District Collector also—is absolutely necessary. My second suggestion is that to exert effective control on the tribals with the very intention of doing good to them, the community-wise set up which is at present defunct, must be revived and set in motion under the guidance of the Chief Commissioner. Of course, in all matters, the Chief Commissioner should have the final say. Without such a set up, effective and successful implementation of the tribal

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welfare programme in Tripura is impossible.

There was absolutely no transport facility for the tribal people of the Raima Saima area of Amarpur subdivision, Tripura. So they were permitted by the Ruler to export their produce to Ramgarh, then in British India, now in East Pakistan, without going through the formalities prescribed for the other State people. The only imposition was that each family had to pay Rs. 4—5 yearly as State duty.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): Rs. 9.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: That includes other items also—not for export only. I know that.

Now, with the partition of India, such export has automatically stopped. But the family basis levy for the same purpose is being continued. This is not doing justice to the poor tribals. So the practice of such levy should be stopped.

The Parliament of India has passed the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill long ago. But it has not been set in motion in the whole of Tripura, so the distribution of land to the landless peasants, including minorities and others, is not being made possible there. So I suggest that it should be set in motion in the whole of Tripura without further delay.

Sir, Tripura is almost surrounded by Pakistan. So the sufferings of the Tripura people due to transport difficulties, supply difficulties and other multifarious problems are unspeakable. Moreover, there are 6,000 ex-servicemen in Tripura. Most of them are tribals. The rehabilitation scheme for them is still in embryo. This is a border State and its strategic importance should not be overlooked. So any delay in solving the problems of Tripura is dangerous. The Finance Minister should look into the matter.

Lastly, I would beg for more money from the Finance Minister for internal railway line, for hydro-electric power projects and for establishment of industries in Tripura, without which the problems of Tripura would remain unsolved.

Shri Morarka (**Jhunjhunu**): Mr. Chairman, before I come to the provisions of the Finance Bill, I want to speak about a subject not directly connected with the Finance Bill and yet quite pertinent to this debate. That is, about the Life Insurance Corporation *vis-a-vis* the recommendations of the Estimates Committee contained in their latest Report, the 134th Report. On page 56, the Committee have made the following recommendation:

> "The Committee feel that it would be in the interest of the country and the Plan programme for the Government itself to take over the entire investible funds of the LIC as an unfunded debt. The interest payable by Government could be pre-determined periodically in consultation with the Corporation to give an adequate return to meet the Corporation's liabilities".

Towards the end of the same page, the Committee say:

> "The measure suggested will not only relieve the LIC of the job of investments and increase its efficiency but will also enable the Government to better realise the objectives of nationalisation."

I must frankly confess that I was a little surprised to read this recommendation of the Estimates Committee. When life insurance business was nationalised in 1956, certain assurances were given on the floor of this House by the then Finance Minister. One such assurance was that the investment business of the Life Insurance Corporation would be looked after

by the Board of the LIC advised by an Investment Committee. The second was that investment would be in ventures established in pursuance of the Plan and those ventures would be given preference. The third was that the investment policy would be governed, in the main, by major considerations such as the interest of the policy holders and development of the Plan. The final assurance was that the Government would not divert the flow of funds to the public sector to a greater degree tan at that time.

Now, there was a proposal once mooted here. A Bill was introduced in this House on the 30th August 1957. The purpose of it was to form an autonomous board and to vest in that board all the funds of the LIC and allow the board to manage those funds. You will remember that that Bill was withdrawn with the permission of the House on 15th December, 1958.

Apart from this, you will also remember that the hon. Finance Minister enunciated the investment policy of the LIC in this House on the 28th November 1958. That time the policy was debated for full two days and that policy was unanimously approved by this House. Therefore, it is a little surprising that hardly before two years have passed the Estimates Committee have made a recommendation which is not only inconsistent with the assurance given by the then Finance Minister at the time of nationalisation but is in direct contradiction to the views expressed and the approval given by this House.

It is not a question of being merely technical. I would have expected the Estimates Committee at least to adduce some reasons as to why they are obliged to make this recommendation, whether the policy enunciated by this House has or has not been carried out, and if it has not been carried out, what are the material points in respect of which that policy has not been implemented.

When there was a debate in this House on the investment policy, one of the Members said:

> "As regards the other approved investments such as debentures, preference and ordinary shares and so on, my submission is, as Shri Bimal Ghose, said, they are increasing. They can very well increase even upto 30 per cent. What is wrong with it? In fact, the idea of the hon. Minister in saying that the interest of the community as a whole has to be maintained and safeguarded can only be carried out through the investments which they have enlarged from 10 per cent to 30 per cent. I welcome this arrangement".

Who was this hon. Member? The Chairman of the Estimates Committee himself. Today we find his recommendation which is quite inconsistent with what he himself said.

While I do have objections on these technical grounds also, I wish to bring to the notie of the House another point, namely, that even today the entire Board of the LIC is nominated and constituted by Government. This Board cannot but carry out whatever policy the Government want to lay down.

Then, there is a specific provision in the LIC Act for giving directions any time the Government like about any policy matter. If the Government feel that the present investment policy needs any change or modification, according to me there is nothing to prevent Government from issuing a directive to the Corporation.

There are one or two points which, in my humble opinion, are not properly appreciated by the Estimates Committee. And hence, their recommendation is based on inadequate appreciation.

The first point is that the Estimates Committee seems to think that it would be enough for the LIC to earn only to meet the liabilities that the

[Shri Morarka]

LIC may have to meet either by way of claims or by way of expenditure. With great respect, I beg to submit that this is not the correct view.

On page 52, this is what the Report says:

> "The other requirement is adequacy of return to meet all liabilities."

That means that the Estimates Committee thinks that it would be enough if the investment earns that much of income which would be sufficient to meet the expenses and the liabilities of the LIC. It implies that the LIC is not supposed to make any profit, and if the LIC does not make any profit, the policy-holders would not get any bonus and if the policy holders do not get any bonus, then the effective premium rate would always be high. But the LIC Act itself provides that 95 per cent of the surplus of the LIC would be distributed among the policy holders.

Besides it was again and again emphasised here that the funds of the LIC are not the funds belonging to the general public in this country. The funds belong to the policy-holders, a limited class of people and the investment of those funds can be done only in the interests of those people consistent with the security of the investment and also the return. The return is only a secondary object; the security was the primary object. Any other social objective or any other objective-furthering of the Plan etc.— is no doubt a very laudable objective but that can come only second and third in the order of priority.

Another point to which the Estimates Committee, unfortunately, has given inadequate attention is this. In para 119, they say:—

"Moreover, with the emergence of new financing agencies in the public sector, the necessity of entrusting these functions to LIC has also largely disappeared."

Here again there is a factual mistake because all the corporations, namely, the Industrial Finance Corporation, the N.I.D.C. the I.C.I.C.I. and the Refinance Corporation, all these were incorporated before the policy was enunciated and approved by the hon House. As a matter of fact, the Industrial Finance Corporation came into existence in 1947, the N.I.D.C. on 20th October, 1954, the ICICI on the 5th January, 1955 and the Refinance Corporation on 5th June, 1958. From all this you would kindly appreciate that none of these corporations were formed after this policy was enunciated and none of these corporations are supposed to take over the functions assigned to the LIC. I, therefore, hope that the hon. Finance Minister, when he replies to the debate would say something about the investment policy at present followed by the LIC and also whether the Estimates Committee's recommendations have any effect on that policy.

Now, I come to the few specific provisions of the Finance Bill. My first point is about the company tax structure. The hon. Finance Minister the other day made a speech here in which he said in order to simplify the structure of company taxation he is giving certain relief to the foreign companies. So far, so good. But my main points is that before the scheme of simplification of company taxation is completed, other provisions have already started coming in, percolating, which are making the company tax structure more and more complicated. I will make my point clear by giving only one or two examples. Dividend from Companies registered before April 1959 would bear one rate of tax; companies registered after April, 1959 but before April 1961 would bear another rate of tax. And, companies registered after April, 1961 would bear a third rate tax. And, then, again, companies which are subsidiaries of public companies would bear one rate of tax while companies which are not subsidiaries would bear another rate of tax. Then,

again, companies which have made the prescribed arrangements for declaring dividend would bear one rate and companies which have not made such prescribed arrangements would bear another rate of tax and so on.

My main point is that the registration of a company, whether it was registered today, or yesterday or in 1958 or in 1959 should make no difference so far as the actual tax is concerned. I think there is little justification in giving any tax concession to a company simply because it was registered in some earlier year or because other companies were formed later. When we come to the clause by clause discussion I hope I would be able to elaborate this point and explain something more.

The next point I want to touch is this. It is about the import duty on rayon and synthetic fibre. This year, the Finance Minister has imposed an excise duty on this rayon yarn of below 75 denier of Rs. 1/20 nP. The existing rate was Rs. 1/80 nP. He has increased it by Rs. 1/20 nP. more making a total of Rs. 3/- per kgm. In his speech the Finance Minister said:

> "Following the changes in excise duties to which I shall refer presently, provision is being made, wherever necessary, for the levy of countervailing import duties so that the indigenous producer is not placed at a disadvantage."

Kindly mark the words, 'countervailing duty', and the purpose is to protect the indigenous producer from not being placed at a disadvantage. Now, Sir, as I said, the effective rate of duty, so far as the indigenous manufacturer is concerned, was raised from Rs. 1/80 to Rs. 3/- per kg. that is, by Rs. 1/20 nP per kg. What happened so far as the imported yarn is concerned? It was increased from Rs. 5/10 nP to Rs. 8/10 nP per kg; that means Rs. 3 per kgm. When a representation was made to the hon. Finance Minister he examined this point, and he was pleased to announce a reduction of 65 nP per kgm. leaving the effective rate of import duty at Rs. 7·45 per kg. which means an increase of Rs. 2/35 nP in import duty, as against Rs. 1/20 nP in excise duty.

The hon. Finance Minister has not said that he is levying the import duty for revenue purposes. His point was to levy only a countervailing duty so that the indigenous manufacturer may not suffer.

Let me, at this stage, come to the definition of a countervailing duty. What is countervailing duty? I may give you first, the traditional definition. "It is a duty levied by an importing country as a protective surtax to offset an export bounty paid by the exporting country." But, here, because of the excise duty, one may also add, 'or to offset and mitigate the adverse effects of an excise duty imposed on the domestic manufacturer'.

Now, the Oxford dictionary meaning of this 'countervailing' is, to be equivalent in value, to equal, to counter-balance, to make up for. In any case, there is no justification for levying a duty higher than Rs. 1/20 nP per kg. so far as the import duty on this particular yarn is conerned, unless, of course, you say that this is not a countervailing duty but it is a revenue measure. If it is a revenue measure, do whatever you like. But, as long as you say this is a countervailing duty, there is no justification at all for inreasing it by more than Rs. 1/20 nP.

Let me give you some interesting facts about this particular type of yarn because I have studied this during the last 2 or 3 days very carefully. Before December, 1956, there was no excise duty on this yarn at all. There was only an import duty and the import duty was on the *ad volorem* basis; that is according to the value of this yarn. In December, 1956, for the first time, an

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excise duty of 8 annas a lb. was introduced. At that time, the import duty was also increased by 10 annas 9 pies. That means, the import duty was brought to the level of Rs. 2/- and the exicse duty was at 8 annas.

Now, Sir, this position continued during the year 1956, 1957 and also 1958. Then, in February, 1959, the excise duty was increased by 30 nP—from 50 nP, it was made to 80 nP. According, to counteract the effect, a countervailing duty of 30 nP per lb. was imposed on the import duty. Thus the excise duty became 80 nP and the import duty became Rs. 2·30 nP. Then, there was the conversion from the lb. to the kilogram. So, the excise duty became Rs. 1·80 nP. and the import duty became Rs. 5·10 nP. per kg.

This position continued till the Finance Minister this year levied this new duty. I repeat that when you impose a ountervailing duty, the amount of countervailing duty can only be to be extent to which you have imposed an excise duty. This is so far as the theoretical argument is concerned.

Now, Sir, consider the case on its merits. On its merits, the position is that mainly those people are allowed to import yarn who export rayon fabrics. They are allowed to export rayon fabrics and for the value they export these fabrics, they are given import licences. On the exports, they incur a loss, which they make up by profits they earn on the import of yarn. Thus they do not mind incurring a loss in the export and they carry on this export-import trade. If this import duty is increased disproportionately, naturally these importers would be put to a great disadvantage and the incentive scheme of export promotion would sufffer to that extent which cannot be the intention of the hon. Finance Minister.

I, therefore, plead that the Finance Minister may have this matter re-examined and if there is substance in what I have been endeavouring to say, he will certainly see that justice is done to these people, because I know he believes in distributing substantial justice to people in whatever field they may be.

Sir, my next point is about the duty on the 4 loom and 2 loom units. Many hon. Members have referred to this matter. When the people approached the hon. Finance Minister, and the hon. Finance Minister realised the rigour and appreciated the validity of their argumets, he gave them some concession. But, Sir, it is surprising that in actual effect the concession announced works out to be less then what was announced before. In the budget speech, the hon. Finance Minister said that he would exempt the 2-loom units. Now, 2-loom units with three shifts working come to 6-loom production per day. But, in his concession he says: 4 looms would be allowed. with only one shift. That means, only 4 looms production per day would be exempt as against the 6 looms production which was exempt before this concession was given.

Shri Morarji Desai: The concescession to 2-loom units remains the same. That has not been withdrawn.

Shri Morarka: That means, so far as the 2 looms are concerned, the concession will be available for all the three shifts. But, so far as the other 2 looms are concerned, the concession will be only for one shift.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say, there again 4-loom unit people can split io into 2-loom unit and they can have three shifts if they like, instead of asking for more and more concession.

Shri Morarka: Sir, it is a matter of very simple argument.

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes, it is very simple. I will deal with it.

Shri Morarka: I hope the hon. Finance Minister would appreciate what I am trying to say. My point is this. When you exempted 2-looms units, you exempted them for all the three shifts. That means, the production of 6 looms per day was exempt. Today, when you are exempting 4-loom units, it appears as if you have given a concession of hundred per cent.

Shri Morarji Desai: No, no. I have not done that.

Shri Morarka: In actual effect what it means is that you would be exempting the production of 4 looms per day. According to me, it is....

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say, Sir, this is again either a want of understanding about it, or—I do not know—a representation in a wrong manner. I have not said anywhere that I am trying to double the concession. I have only said that in addition to the concession which was given, a further concession is given to other people. That does not mean that it must be also of a similar level. It is an extra concession given to these people who would not have got any concession otherwise.

Shri Morarka: I am obliged to the hon. Finance Minister over this clarification. It certainly means that 2 looms can have concession for all the three shifts and the other 2 looms can have only for one shift. But, I still plead with the hon. Finance Minister....

Shri Morarji Desai: No, no. That is not so.

Shri Morarka: If that is not so, then what is the clarification?

Shri Morarji Desai: I will give a clarification.

Shri Morarka: Very well, Sir. It is not so much a question of clarification as of my appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to re-consider this case.

Shri Morarji Desai: To withdraw the former concessions.

Shri Morarka: We are pleading with the Finance Minister not to withdraw anything. He must take into consideration the hardship of the people and try to give something more, not to withdraw anything. We are here not to annoy anybody. We are here to plead our case with the best of our ability and persuade him to give something more. After all, these are the people who are affected by this and, I am sure, if it does not make much of a difference in the actual revenue which the hon. Finance Minister is going to have, then this is another case which deserves his sympathetic consideration. If he does that, I am sure, he would be giving employment and also protecting a large number of people who are actually running these units. Whatever safeguards the hon. Finance Minister wants to have in this connection, so that this concession may not be abused by other people, by big people having more looms, he is most welcome to have them. Nobody denies that. But the case of genuine owners of 2 looms or 4 looms, I think, is eminently a fit one where the hon. Finance Minister should give his sympathetic consideration, give some more csoncession and not to think in terms of withdrawing it.

Shri Anthony Pillai (Madras North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the Finance Minister was speaking the day before yesterday, he sought to create the impression that there was no necessity to look at the statistical evidence with regard to the proposition that under two Five Year Plans the poor have got poorer and the rich have got richer and that he would rather rely on the evidence of his eyes and refer to the facts, that people are eating more sugar and that people are wearing more clothes than they did before and, on this basis, he has laid the foundation of the propaganda line of his party in the next elections. But, I think, it is worth repeating that the people have got poorer during the last ten

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years under the present system of planning and that all the countervailing measures which the Minister has boasted about have had little or no effect on the process of pauperisation. This is relevant because the present budget that has been presented and the taxes sought to be levied seek to make the poor poorer. Sir, this particular Finance Bill is an index of what type of taxation we are likely to expect in the next five years, and, therefore, it may be reasonably anticipated that the burden of indirect taxation is likely to good.

Sir, in the Second Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission has made a recent study of the effect of indirect taxes on the consumer cost of living indices. I do not think, that this particular analysis is a very correct analysis, because many items, like, the taxes on petroleum and petroleum products have been left out on the assumption that these items are not likely to affect the working class cost of living index. Similarly, the taxes on cigarettes are also excluded on the assumption that the workers do not smoke cigarettes. With all its defects, this particular analysis comes to the very conservative conclusion that indirect taxes over the last ten years have increased at the rate of half a per cent per annum. That means that over the last ten years the total effect of these taxation measusre has been an increase of five per cent on the cost of living index since 1951. The average wage that is earned by an industrial worker today, except in a few States like Kerala, is about Rs. 100 per month. Five per cent would, therefore, mean that an agerage industrial worker today, as a result of indirect taxation is paying something like Rs. 60 per annum in the form of indirect taxation levied since 1951. If we take into account also the increase in the cost of excluded items such as entertainment tax and bus fare, my estimate would be that a worker would pay from three quarters to a month's wage in the form of indirect taxation levied since 1951. This burden is very much higher than what these figures indicate, because in most States concessions are given only to workers who earn less than Rs. 100 a month, in the form of free education or free hospitalisation. Since these concessions have been withdrawn the total effect of taxation on the workers' budget is an enormous amount. Therefore, it would be worthwhile to see whether as a result of planning and as a result of welfare measures countervailing steps are taken to see that the burden, to some extent, is eased.

Let us take a very important item in the workers' budget, namely rent. In all the industrial areas, the rent item does not figure very prominently in the cost of living indices. In any case, wherever they do figure, it is presumed that rents have never risen since 1951 or even 1939; but in actual practice we all know that the workers have to pay, particularly in the urban centres like Calcutta and Bombay, large amounts in the form of pugree and bribes and so on, to get even a dingy of room for them to sleep, let alone live in. In this connection, therefore, let us see to what extent the system of planning is helping, in form of easing this problem of housing for the industrial workers in the urban centres. The Government of India brought forward a scheme of industrial housing, and in 1957, certain liberalisations were alleged to have been made. As a result of this liberalisation—or despite this liberalisation—the total number of houses built under this scheme is only 58,000. Of this 70 per cent have been built by the State Governments, which have been given 50 per cent subsidy and 50 per cent loan. Of the balance 26 per cent have been built—by the industrial employers. Only four per cent have been built under the system of industrial housing co-operatives. It is, therefore, very strange that inspite of the fact that apparently large concessions have

been made to encourage industiral housing co-operatives, the response has been very poor and therefore it is worthwile analysing why, inspite of the fact that industrial housing co-operatives are given 25 per cent as subsidy and 65 per cent as loan, the response has been meagre. The answer is very simple. The estimated cost of a two-roomed house has been fixed, in areas other than Bombay and Calcutta, at Rs. 3800 for a plinth area of something like 350 sq. feet. It is impossible in any of the urban areas to complete building a house with the prescribed specifications for 3800; and as the experience of industrial housing co-operatives shows, the net result is that it is not possible in urban areas, particularly in the south to build any such house for less than Rs. 5,000 excluding the cost of the land. Therefore, even when all these percentages as subsidy and loan are added 25 per cent subsidy and so much as loan it necessarily involves that members of the industrial housing co-operatives have to borrow from outside either from the provident fund or from any other source, to be able to complete whatever industrial housing scheme they have undertaken. The suggestion was put forward that at least the Employees Provident Fund Scheme may be amended to enable the workers to withdraw from whatever was to their credit in the provident fund to enable them to complete these houses under the industrial housing scheme. The Finance Ministry, I find, has been very niggardly in the matter of allowing this particular concession. They have been instrumental in imposing the restriction that the maximum withdrawal should be twelve times the basic wage. But today the basic wage is a very small component of the total wages earned by an employee. All sorts of anomalies are created as a result of this rule, fixing the withdrawal as a multiple of basic wages. The cement industry has included a good portion of the dearness allowance in the bare wages. In the textile industry they are supposed to have a consolidated the dearness allowance paid in 1957, but it is not called a basic wage. The net result is that the amount that can be withdrawn by a worker from the provident fund for the purpose of participating in industrial housing scheme varies from industry to industry whereas the intention of the Government is to give assistance to workers belonging to industrial housing co-operatives, so that they may take advantage of the housing scheme, because of the niggardly manner in which the Government, and particularly the Finance Ministry, has been willing to sanction liberalisation of withdrawals from the Employees Provident Fund Scheme, so that the co-operatives may be encouraged, it has, to a large extent, not been fulfilled.

There is also another point to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. This particular estimate that the construction of a house should cost about Rs. 3800 in areas other than Bombay and Calcutta was made in the year 1957. Since then there has been an increase in the price of cement and the price of other building materials. and particularly of bricks. As a result of difficulties experienced by the railways in hauling coal, low priority has been given to the transport of coal utilised for the manufacture of bricks. The net result is that in Madras city alone, there has been a fifty per cent increase in the price of bricks between 1957 and 1960. This particular increase in the price of bricks between 1957 and 1960. This particular increase in the price of building material is not taken into account for reviewing the ceilings fixed for loans, and subsidies. The Minister himself confessed that he had lifted himself from the position of a middle-class man to that of the richer class and therefore, when he goes by the evidence of his eyes and when he sees rich people richer, he assums that everyone is prosperous. If he could move with the lower classes a little more, he will be able to discover to what extent the system of planning or the measures that the

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Finance Ministry take have imposed further burdens on the poor and pauperised them to a greater extent.

I would like to point out that the whole basis of the present proposals of taxation is allegedly for the purpose of restraining consumption. I would assume that the restraint of consumption is for the purpose of exporting that amount of goods that may otherwise have been consumed in the country; that would have been worthwhile. But I find that through the taxation proposals no such genuine attempt is being made in the sense of diverting production for the purpose of export. The validity of the tax depends upon what kind of Commodity we should try to export. Taxes on sugar mill not lead to export of sugar. Only when the cost of production of sugar can be brought down, will we be able to compete in the world market at par with other countries; that is as far as this particular commodity is concerned. But let us take the light engineering industry. Labour is cheap; productivity is fairly high. But unfortunately we have not been able to fare very well in the export markets, as far as light engineering goods are concerned. The reason for this is not because of the low productivity of the worker. It is because of the high overhead cost. Take for instance, the bicycle industry where the industrial tribunal has found that the direct labour cost in the manufacture of a bicycle is only Rs. 5-6. I do not think anywhere in the world the direct labour cost, operative cost, for the manufacture of the bicycle is as low as Rs. 5-6. Nevertheless, the export performance of the bicycle industry has been very meagre. It is precisely because the overhead cost for the manufacture of articles in the light engineering industry or any engineering industry for that matter is enormous; it is three to four times the operative cost in the fabrication of metals into finished goods.

Another point that I would like to make is this. We talk in terms of modernising industry and say that the several industrial units have got to rehabilitate themselves and that reserves have got to be built up for the purpose of rebuilding the industry to enable them to compete in the world market. But there is a glaring cynicism, an obvious cynicism, on the part of the employers when the demand for bonus out of profits is made by the workers. When that demand is made, employees claim that they want huge reserves to be built for the purposes of rehabilitation. But when it comes to the question of dividend distribution, all that is forgotten. Even when profits are made, and when the profits are liberally distributed in the form of dividends, the need for rehabilitation reserve is forgotten. The rehabilitation reserve is a matter to be reserved for arguments before the industrial tribunals and the Supreme Court. I would, therefore, earnestly plead that if any employer should claim that he needs a rehabilitation reserve, then there should be a dividend limitation so that the reserves that he claim are required to be built up should be built up before there is any distribution of dividend.

There is a tendency among many employers to employ a number of relatives on very high salaries to escape the payment of taxes. A system of inter-firm comparison of costs would indicate to what extent the employment of relatives on high salaries boosts up overhead costs and enables an employer to pay less taxes.

Then, I would like to refer to the question of unemployment, but before I do so, I would like to point out that heavy taxes are sought to be imposed on the handloom industry through a levy on yarn. The handloom industry is an industry which employs several lakhs of workers. On the one hand, the Government seeks to restrict the production of cloth on power looms and automatic looms and the professed aim is to encourage the production of cloth on handlooms and in

small power loom. Despite this, and despite the fact that the handloom weaver hardly earns even a rupee or Rs. 1|8|- per day, this heavy tax is sought to be imposed. Although the theory is that the levy is imposed only on finer counts, nevertheless, I would like to point out that if the handloom industry is surviving, it is not surviving on the basis of the production of coarse cloth. As far as the South is concerned, if at all the handloom industry is progressing, it is progressing in the manufacture of sarees and dhoties of higher counts like 80's and 100's. Therefore, this particular insistence on putting the burden on even the already pauperised layer of society, namely, the handloom weavers, should be abandoned. Again, the whole question of imposing a levy on the small manufacturing units like power-loom weavers owing two, three and four power-looms should be abandoned, because the stated policy is that every assistance should be given and every attempt should be made to encourage the smaller units and that the process of industrialisation should be broad-based. Nevertheless, what we are seeing is that very little assistance is given in the shape of loans, subsidies and grants to the smaller and handi-craft units, whereas large amounts are being given in the form of loans to various bigger organisations. For instance, all the small units put together have only been given a total assistance of Rs. 7 crores as against Rs. 135 crores for others in the entire second Five Year Plan period.

15 hrs.

Lastly I come to the question of unemployment. One would think that when so much money is being amassed through the poor people for the purpose of the third Five Year Plan, more and more will be allocated for the purpose of relieving unemployment. It is stated in the Draft outline of the Third Five Year Plan that with an expenditure of about Rs. 12½ crores under certain pilot schemes, it will be possible to find employment for another half a million. The figures of unemployment in this country have been grossly under-rated on the assumption that the population increase would be only one and a quarter per cent, but the recent census figures indicate that unemployment is much more than what was originally estimated. Therefore, even if these tax burdens have got to be imposed, at least the imposition should be counterbalanced by substantial diversion to more such pilot schemes for the purposes of relieving unemployment.

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): I am much thankful to you for having given me this opportunity to participate in this debate. We have been hearing for the last one month almost on the budget proposals which the hon. Finance Minister has placed before this House and before this country. We are really happy that the proposals did not create any alarm in the country. In fact, the hon. Finance Minister is to be thanked, and we are grateful to him that since he took over charge of the finances of this country there has been some stablisation in the economy of the country, and there has been a growing satisfaction.

Of course, whenever this question of levying taxes, whether direct or indirect, comes up, there is some criticism from certain quarters. Almost everybody does not like taxes as they are imposed year after year, but we are quite aware that with the growing developmental programme in the country, we need more and more money, and the hon. Finance Minister is compelled to find that money and the resources in order to carry on that developmental programme.

In this connection, I have one feeling which I want to bring before this House and that is this: in the wake of the third Five Year Plan, we have a programme of over Rs. 10,000 crores to be spent, and the country is growing fast, industrially and economically. The burden is to be borne by the people by and large, but most of the developmental programmes that are

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carried on in this country are not implemented with the same satisfaction and with the same results as are envisaged or anticipated. What I feel is this: we are spending quite a huge amount of money in various spheres of industry and public enterprises, and the machinery that we at present have is not sufficiently efficient to cope with it. What I find is that there is more and more money spread over, but the present machinery is not able to bear the load of that spreading of money with the result that there is a lot of wastage. Several hon. Members of this House have pointed this out—and I am quite sure that the hon. Finance Minister is also equally alive to it—that wastage should be avoided. The hon. Minister does his best in order to avoid wastage, but I am sorry to say that there is a lot of wastage that can be still avoided. There is sufficient room for improvement. With more and more money that is made available, with more and more resources that are being made available, we could perform much better, but because of the machinery and the deficiency which is found in it or say the machinery which is not equal to that big task, the wastage cannot be avoided obviously. With very great respect, I have to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that he should make more and more effort in this direction to avoid wastage. If he could make this machinery more powerful and more efficient, I am sure that the little money that he likes to find every year by imposing new taxes will be obtained by the savings from the avoidance of wastage.

Then, Sir, I also feel that the procedures that are being followed in the Finance Ministry with regard to expenditure need a lot of a reform and simplification. What I have found is, year after year there is a certain allocation of money which has to be spent on certain schemes whcih are approved or which are based on the programmes or on the Five Year Plans and schemes cencerning them. But much of the money that is available is often obtained by the agencies that have to spend them at the fag end of the year. I have seen in many cases that the schemes lie in the offices, there is a lot of exchange of correspondence between the different offices and it is only in the month of November or December or sometimes in January that the money is released with the effect that most of that money which is required to be spent in the very same fiscal year is spent in a great hurry in the remaining months of that year, and that care and attention cannot be paid to the job which should have been paid because the money was not released in time or was released very late. There should be some such method by which the money which is meant for a certain scheme or a certain programme should be made available to the agency or to the department or even to the voluntary organisation with which it is concerned at least in the first half of the year. I would very much like if there is some method by which it could be obtained in the first quarter of the year. But if that is not possible, because of certain procedures which are inevitable and which should be adopted in order to avoid some kind of losses or to have some kind of checks, then, in that case, it should be so expedited that at least it is available in the first half of the year so that in the other half they may be able to spend that amount with that care and attention which is necessary to make that scheme come to full fruition and show those results that are expected of it.

Sir, then there is one other thing to which several other hon. friends have drawn the attention of the Finance Minister and of this House, and that is with regard to evasion. I have found that there is a large-scale evasion, and I think every one of us know that the machinery is being tightened. I think the Finance Minister is quite aware of this problem. He takes all such measures as are necessary to plug all loopholes and to see that no evasion takes place. But

still it does take place. It may be that we have not yet imbibed that national spirit in us so that we pay to the exchequer what is due to it, but we have to see that evasion stops altogether.

In this connection, Sir, I just want to place one thing before the Government. The Government had thought that in order to have more taxes realised it is always better to tax at the source rather than tax at the various other stages. What I mean to say is, some years ago, I remember, there was a lot of hue and cry in the textile industry, particularly from the retail shopkeepers and retail dealers. The same thing happened in the sugar industry also. The Government ultimately thought that it would bring us more tax if we were able to realise the duty or the tax at the source, that is at the manufacturing stage, rather than have it realised either from the middleman or from the retailer. I would say, more and more commodities should come under the purview of this kind of taxation. More taxes should be realised at the source rather than at other levels, because that would save a lot of worry of the retailer, the seller and the buyer, and there will be more money realised by the Government.

I have not been able to appreciate one thing. This talk had been going on for years. Even when the Chief Ministers met or the Development Council met there was talk that the Government was thinking of including under this system more and more commodities. But it took several years before Government introduced this system of realisation of taxes at the source in the case of textiles and sugar. Now there had been talk going on that such a system will be introduced in the case of several other commodities. But so far we have not seen anything in that respect. I would most humbly suggest that the Finance Minister gives thought to it. I have been rather thinking that this system will avoid lot of evasion, avoid lot of corruption and avoid lot of malpractices among the manufacturers, among the dealers, among the retailers and among even the purchasers. Today, Sir, a person who goes to the market to buy a certain commodity feels hesitant to pay the tax. If the shopkeeper and the purchaser both join hands, they do not pay anything to the Government, because it is in the interest of both of them—neither the shopkeeper suffers nor the buyer suffers, because the buyer does not pay the sales tax and the shopkeeper does not charge the sales tax. That is how there is a lot of evasion. We can very easily chop it off by introducing this system of realising all such taxes at the source.

Sir, without taking much of your time, I have to say about two or three more things which relate to my own constituency. I must humbly place them before the hon. Finance Minister. He had been good enough to announce certain concessions in his first speech after the budget and also when he spoke day before yesterday. Some people thought he was very rigid in his views and he never cared to take into account the public opinion. I am very glad that on both the occasions he gave full thought to them, and whatever grievances were there or volume of public opinion was there, he reacted very well to them and came out with those concessions, I welcome them.

I have two small suggestions to make. One is with regard to radio sets. I have got a constituency in which a very large number of radio merchants exist. They have told me that in the present proposals of the Finance Minister he has exempted radio sets of the value of Rs. 150. On radio sets which have value over Rs. 150 and up to Rs. 300 a levy of 10 per cent is made. On sets having value over Rs. 300 a levy of 20 per cent is made. I have felt that there are very few number of sets available in the market which cost Rs. 150. Most of the sets are of a higher value—that is to say, of the value of over Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 or even more. The question is, if the tax is levied *ad-valorem*, that is on the value, in that

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case there is more scope for evasion and for malpractices either by the radio dealers. I have therefore a suggestion to make. In cases where radio sets are valued more than Rs. 150, instead of taxing them on the value of the sets, if the sets are valued at Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 it may just happens that the tax will be 10 per cent "per set" instead of "*ad valorem*", and if the value is more than Rs. 300 the tax will be 20 per cent "per set" instead of "*ad volorem*". It might bring in more money and avoid a lot of malpractices. It will also save the dealers from a lot of harassment or embarrassment, whatever you may call it, at the hands of inspectors who go to impose duty on the basis of value which is often disputed. This is one thing which I would like to suggest.

Then, with regard to medicine, he has made some concessions. There are quite a large number of pharmaceutical works in the country, whose units are very small, and they turn out very small quantities of medicine. Now, if a uniform system is adopted and no exemption is allowed to the small units, I can sure they will suffer a lot. We are already facing a lot of unemployment in the country. So, whenever a duty is levied, the small units should somehow be saved from the embrassment of maintaining a large number of account books and similar other records which are needed in order always to satisfy the inspector. So, it is always better that they are exempted. It may be on the basis of the number of people employed or the quantity of material manufactured by them. In any case, they must be saved from that. Then, if at all there is any need for any duty or tax, it would be better if it is levied on the basis of quantity rather than on the basis of value.

The same arguments are applicable to cosmetics. I have seen some very small dealers and manufacturers of cosmetics. I find they are facing a lot of difficulties. Sometimes they engage one or two persons. Their units cannot be called factories. They are doing it at their homes. So, if you have a uniform practice of levying taxation, I am afraid, they will have to go out of market and they will get unemployed and there will be a lot of hardship to them. Therefore, I would suggest that if the hon. Finance Minister can think some way, as he has thought in other cases, of giving exemption to them, either in the form of quantity manufactured or number of men employed by them, that may save them from a lot of hardship and it might also relieve them of their worries. With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): Mr. Chairman, I wish I could congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for this Bill. When he came to occupy the chair of the Finance Ministry, the entire country received it as a message of hope and cheer because, after the dawn of independence he was the first seasoned Congressman who had come to occupy that chair. Being trained in Gandhian principles, the entire country expected that he shall give Gandhian touch to our fiscal and financial policies. I want to remind him that many many years ago, when the father of the nation marched to Dandi to break the salt law, it was not to break an out-dated law; it was a symbolic act to show to the world that India will never tax the poor, India will never impose indirect taxes which will touch the pockets of the starving millions of this country. But today we find that year after year we are coming with indirect taxation which are touching every poor people.

This has been the second Finance Bill of the hon. Finance Minister. Last time also his taxation policy touched the poor classes. This time it has touched them still more. I hope and trust that he will realise that indirect taxation in this country has reached the saturation point and it is time that he should tax those people who are in a position to pay the taxes.

In this country we intend to tax the rich also. We have got the income-tax, we have got the wealth tax and the expenditure tax. But I want the hon. Finance Minister to take this House into confidence and tell us how much tax is evaded by that section. I would like him to do one thing. I want him to act as Haroun-al-Raschid, though he is a puritan, and go to the various clubs in Delhi, the various restaurants in Delhi, the various hotels in Delhi and see how the officials of the revenue department are being treated by the businessmen in this country and what fraternisation goes on between the officials of the revenue department and the businessmen of this country. In fact, the businessmen cheat even in their death in taxation.

We expected to realise a huge amount by way of estate duty. What are we getting? Before they die, they do certain binami transactions and transfer their estates to their relatives. Therefore, I would humbly request the Finance Minister, who is known to be the strong iron man of this country, to put down his feet on tax evasion and, if it is necessary he should come forward in this House with a certain Bill. I hope and turst that even the members of the opposition will support him in bringing such legislation to penalise those people who evade those taxes; if it necessary, we will give him even the power to hang those people in this country.

Apart from tax evasion, there are certain other avenues where finances of this country can be improved. There is tremendous wastage and leakage in our expenditure. I will come to leakage and wastage later on. I want to come to another subject before that. In our anxiety to integrate the Indian States, we agreed to pay huge privy purses to our Indian princes. Today 12 years have passed and these huge privy purses are still being paid to them. And how these privy purses are being spent? In the beginning, they used to spend it by investment in various industries. But today they are going to be spent on fighting elections and putting reactionary regimes in power. Therefore, the time has come when we should completely revise our policy about these privy purses. In twelve years most of the Indian princes have been rehabilitated. Many of them have entered business houses and many of them are controlling big industries. Therefore, there is no necessity to pay them privy purses at this juncture and so I will appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to suggest to the Cabinet and, if necessary, to bring an amendment to the Constitution, to abolish the privy purses completely, because in a socialistic pattern of society we cannot tolerate parasites and drones.

Apart from that, as I said, there are tremendous wastage and leakage. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to one small thing. Shri K. M. Munshi, when he was the Food Minister, had the bright idea of celebrating Vana Mahotsava. How is it being done now? Every year the district magistrate calls a conference at the district headquarters which the Block Development Officers, the various agricultural officers and others attend, spending thousands of rupees on petrol and their jeeps. In that conference certain villages are selected where Vana Mahotsava is to be inaugurated. Then, certain dignitaries, mostly hon. Ministers from the States are invited—sometimes the Deputy Minister from the Centre also—to plant a sapling. First the district magistrate reaches there, then the officials reach and then the dignitary, accompanied by a liveried *chaprassi* and then a sapling is planted. On the next day we find in the newspapers a big news item, containing the speech of the dignitary while planting the sapling. But there is one news item which no newspaper publishes, and that is this, that on the second day a goat had come and eaten away that sapling.

We have provided a lot of finance for various nation-building activities. But I regret that much attention has

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

not been paid to the national integration. Today, in spite of twelve years of freedom, in spite of the dynamic leadership of our great Prime Minister which this country enjoys, in spite of the great leadership of the Finance Minister that this country enjoys, this country has not been able to achieve that national integration which was the dream of the father of the nation. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to see something is done about it. I think in that connection the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Ministry of Education can play a tremendous role. In future I will expect the hon. Finance Minister to pay more attention to them and give them more funds so that they may bring out different books, literature, educational films and other things by which the dream of national integration may be achieved.

Before I conclude, I will say something about austerity and pomp of our officials. I do not mean to say that our Ministeres and Deputy Ministers and high officials can afford to live in the house in which the father of the nation lived in Sevagram. That is not possible, because we are human beings. But I cannot imagine why they must live as they live today. Now we live in a two-roomed flat in South Avenue. Tomorrow, suppose someone is appointed as a Deputy Minister. The next day they require a bungalow of 15 or 20 rooms. I can understand that instead of two rooms, they may require some more rooms, say four or five rooms. I know it will not result in a big saving in money. But it will be a symbolic thing and our countrymen will realise that our Ministers and administrators also make sacrifices and the old days of pomp and glory are gone. Therefore to this also some attention should be paid.

With these words I support the Finance Bill and congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for this.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel (Hajipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been carefully listening to the speeches of hon. Members from both the sides and it has been very interesting to note that while some hon. Members regard the taxation proposals as the most objectionable thing in the present Budget and Shri Nagi Reddy thinks that the Finance Bill has pleased the Indian and foreign monopolists, there is my hon. friend, Shri C. D. Pande, who thinks that the hon. Finance Minister has tapped too many items of taxation for small gains. This morning Shri Shree Narayan Das said that the hon. Finance Minister must be congratulated for his bold taxation proposals, particularly, on the eve of the election year when he did not care much for the so-called prospects of the Party in the coming elections as for his fidelity to the Plan. I join with Shri Shree Narayan Das in congratulating the hon. Finance Minister for raising and augmenting the income of the Central Government with a view to meet the requirements of the Third Five-Year Plan.

Just now my hon. friend, Shri Harvani, said that the hon. Finance Minister happens to be a Gandhiate. I think Shri Harvani vies with anyone of us in his radicalism,—in his desire for a socialistic pattern of society,—in the rapid industrialisation of the country and in large-scale industries being set up in this country. Yet, he wants to know by the hon. Finance Minister is not helping in establishing the Gandhian way of life! I think a long time back we gave that up in favour of rapid and large-scale industrialisation of the country. I do not think these two things go together. Having decided in favour of industrialisation of the country we have to find ways and means to achieve those results.

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*].

In fact, I personally feel that the duty of the hon. Finance Minister is

not merely to raise funds but also to see to it that whatever money is collected by way of taxation is utilised in a manner that leaves no doubt or creates no grievance in the minds of those who have paid those taxes. I would like to exam'ne the performance of this Ministry from this angle. First of all, I will take up the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

A few days back we were discussing the Demands for Grants of that Ministry and the hon. Minister in his reply was very pleased to say that he has some respect for me. I am thankful to him for that. But that hardly matters. Whether he has any respect for an individual hon. Member or not hardly matters. He also observed that I should have had better regard for truth. He said that one would be permitted to draw any inference one liked, but one should not be permitted to tamper with figures. He went to the length of suggesting that there had been at the most a paltry rise of 7 or 8 per cent in the estimates of the three steel plants. I am quoting from a book called, *Reappraisal of the Second Five-Year Plan: A Resume*. Here it is said:

> "The Plan provision (original) for the Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur plants was Rs. 350 crores and the revised provision was Rs. 495 crores."

It is interesting to recall that firm orders were placed for the supply of these plants some time in October 1956 and by December 1956 or January 1957 there was already a rise of Rs. 145 crores. The reason advanced was that the cost of the plants in the foreign countries had risen due to a rise in wages and prices. Whether the prices could rise in that way is a matter which could be looked into even now. But that is not my point at the moment. My point is that the Second Five-Year Plan contained a provision for setting up three steel plants at cost of Rs. 350 crores. The planners in their draft report had also contemplated a provision more for the township and other ancilliaries. Now we have already spent Rs. 605 crores. Not only that, the extra expenditure that is yet to be incurred on account of the escalation clause will come to nearly another Rs. 50 crores. That is to say, the three plants will be completed at a cost of Rs. 655 crores or Rs. 660 crores. If we were to take away Rs. 120 crores out of this even then Rs. 540 crores would be the firm figure for the three plants. From Rs. 350 crores it has gone up to Rs. 540 crores or Rs. 530 crores. There is a difference of Rs. 180 crores between the two. On a proposed investment of Rs. 350 crores this will not be 7 or 8 per cent. I would beg of the hon. Minister to re-read his own speech and correct his own impression that the rise in the cost of the three plants is not 7 or 8 per cent only and that at least I have not been taking liberties with facts and figures as suggested by him.

Even if it were so, that is, even if we had achieved the capacity and had fulfilled the targets that were envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan, the country and the nation might have felt obliged to this Ministry for having at least achieved a certain targetted capacity and production. But what do we find? The actual production of iron and steel in the country was 1·3 million tons in the year 1956 and in the year 1961 it is 2·6 million tons. There has been a rise of 1·3 million tons. We had paid and planned for a production of 4·5 million tons. We had hoped for and had aroused hopes in the entire nation that we will be achieving a production of 4·5 million tons. As against 4·5 million tons we have reached only 2·6 million tons. That is to say, the shortfall is about 2 million tons. We had planned for an increase of 3·2 million tons and we have achieved an increase of only 1·3 million tons. That is to say, our actual production has increased only by 30 per cent and there has been a shortfall of 70 per cent.

The other day when I suggested that the affairs of this Ministry were con-

[Shri Rajeshwar Patel]

ducted in a leisurely fashion he seemed to take serious exception to that. He felt rather sorry. I might as well invite his attention to the speech made the same day by Shri K. D. Malaviya, Minister in the same Ministry, in which as had said that he was in no hurry. He could afford to be in no hurry but I do not know whether the nation can afford to do so. In Nahorkatiya, sufficient oil for commercial exploitation was proved, oil wells were established and a refinery could have been put up there for refining some time three years back. Now the nation had to pay during the course of these three years through its nose by way of foreign exchange for the purchase of diesel oil and other things from abroad. If you calculate all the losses that the nation has been subjected to in spending foreign exchange for the purchase of steel and oil, it will come to another Rs. 100 crores of foreign exchange. If this is called alert execution, if this is called conscientious execution, I do not know what would be called laxity. Here I charge the hon. Finance Minister for not being sufficiently watchful. As a member of the Estimates Committee I had occasion to discuss this matter with the highest officials of the Ministry. I wanted to know from them whether they had any mechanism to examine the pattern of expenditure that this Ministry was incurring and they said that they did not have any machinery to check really whether such expenses could be sanctioned. In the absence of any such mechanism or apparatus with this Ministry, I did ask them as to why they are so anxious to give their seal of approval, as a direct result of which the country is rather misled into believing that every additional item of expenditure that has been incurred by this Ministry has had the full approval of the Finance Ministry after a due check-up.

Now I will try to show how the failure of this Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel has resulted in the partial failure of the Second Five Year Plan. Because we did not achieve our target of steel production, I am afraid it has affected the production in the agricultural field also. We did not have sufficient steel for the manufacture of small implements; we did not have steel for covering the warehouses which the Food Ministry wanted for purposes of storing the foodgrains that we had imported. The Housing Ministry also suffered, because there was not full supply of iron and steel for the construction of the buildings. So we will see that the failure of this Ministry, which belied our best hopes, affected not only the performance of this Ministry but also the activities that were supposed to be taken care of in respect of other Ministries like the Ministry of Housing, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture besides so many other smaller industries.

About the Agriculture Ministry, only the other day there were lots of criticism regarding our failure in certain directions, but ultimately when the Food Minister gave his reply the House seemed to be very much satisfied and cheerful when it was told that there is enough of food to go round the country. Yes, Sir, there has been enough of food. But I wonder if the House realises as to the amount of money the country has been spending on the purchase of foodgrains from foreign countries. It has been at an average rate of Rs. 121.2 crores since 1948. If we multiply the figure by 12 years, it will come to Rs. 1,400 to 1,500 crores.

That is not a thing which should not have been taken care of if only the necessary will was there. I am not one of those who believe that the food production of the country necessarily depends on the vagaries of the monsoons. It does, of course, to a large extent. But in spite of the vagaries of the monsoons and other things, this country is a vast one, and if there is flood in one part or drought in another, by and large

there is such a kind of rain pattern and other things that we can more or less be sure of 80 per cent of production in the country as a whole, every year. Of course, we have to fight against nature. The point is whether we have been able to raise our resources in a manner that will assure a rise in the rate of production per acre.

We have been telling ourselves that we need irrigation facilities, fertilisers, etc. Taking up one case, namely that of fertilisers, we had an annual production of 394,000 tons of ammonium sulphate in the country in 1956. But this has dwindled to 334,000 or to about 350,000 tons.

In this connection I will only read out a small portion from the report of one of the many committees that have been functioning. In one of these it is written:

> "The loss due to insects, pests, diseases, etc. is enormous. It has been estimated to reach the astonishing figure of Rs. 600 crores. On the assumption that this is roughly correct, there is no estimate of how much of the loss is caused by stray cattle, cattle turned loose from religious sentiment, monkeys, peafowl, etc...."

And then:

> "Incredible as it may sound, there are reckoned to be some 2,400 million rats in the country. If one assumes that a rate eats 1 lb. of grain per month, then this population of rats would consume over 14 million tons per annum apart from what they destroy."

The failure of the Ministry....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: I have not had even ten minutes, Sir. Let me have two minutes more.

Mr. Chairman: Where are the two minutes to come from? I would request the hon. Member to conclude his speech.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: The other day I wanted to participate in the discussion on the Demand of the Ministry of Defence. The other day I put a question regarding the purchase of the Mazagaon Dock and the Defence Minister gave some answer. Ultimately the Prime Minister intervened and said:

> "I think there is some misunderstanding. There is no question of keeping anything from the House. But first of all, when any kind of negotiations are taking place, it is difficult and disadvantageous for that matter to be discussed publicly. Secondly, another difficulty arises. Sometimes when we happen to get peculiarly good terms from the other party, rather out of the run, the other party is a little afraid that if this matter is given publicity, their interests with some other persons with whom they might be dealing might be affected."

I was talking of the Mazagaon Dock. My information is that we purchased, that is the Defence Ministry purchased it at a very high price. The terms unfortunately have not been placed before the House yet. Not only that. Some private parties had contracted to purchase it at almost half the price which we paid. But the contract fell through for the simple reason that one of the terms was that the purchasers will have to repair the P. & O. ships at the rate at which they had been doing. Even according to the annual report of the Defence Ministry, 90 per cent or more of the activities of the Mazagaon Dock will be to repair the ships. I want to know how the Defence Ministry is interested in rendering service to the P. & O. Company at a concessional rate and call it establishing an industry. As I have no time, I will conclude with this.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): While introducing the Finance Bill the hon. the Finance Minister announced certain concessions. They are good so far as they go and are quite welcome.

The total loss of revenue is about Rs. 6 crores. But if we take into consideration the usual practice of underestimating the revenue receipts, which has been adopted very shrewdly by the Finance Minister, this loss will be more than made up when we reach next year and see the realisations.

But before touching certain measures which need a correction by the hon. the Finance Minister, I would like to make a few observations of a general nature. The other day my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta referred to a sense of complacency, which was being taken note of by the Minister of Planning as well as the Finance Minister. If we look around we find that, while conducting our economic affairs on the eve of the Third Plan, we are relying on, what Prof. Galbraith has said, a sort of conventional wisdom. And relying on that conventional wisdom, as he puts it which is inadequate to meet the situation in our country, how far are we justified in developing a complacent attitude towards the economic situation in the country, is the question before the House and it must be seriously considered.

Why I refer to this in particular is that after the two development Plans, our economy has reached a certain stage, a very critical stage according to me; and if we do not look back, take stock of the situation and see to what direction the economy is leading us, it is very likely that we will face tremendous difficulties in the future.

Some of the best Western minds, that have given some thought to the Indian experiment of development by parliamentary method in an underdeveloped country, have drawn certain conclusions. In particular, recently I came across a good study by Professor Hanson. He has devoted considerable thought to Indian development, along with the Turkish and Mexican development. But he is very optimistic about our effort. At the same time, while paying compliments to us, he has pointed out certain inherent defects and warned us that unless we take note of these defects in time, we are likely to go the wrong way.

What are those defects? He has stated that in the present context of the world situation when free enterprise or the old-world capitalism has lost all moral basis whatsoever, and even in America, people have started questioning the old foundations of the economic structure because it has lost the moral basis altogether, there are only two alternatives before us. One is that we go the communist way and take our chance. It is a question of a moral choice; it is not a simple question of what we like or not. There are certain compulsions of the situation under which we shall have to take some course to bring about a quicker pace of development.

This eminent writer, after examining the character of mixed economy, in particular—I would commend that chapter particularly to the Finance Minister—has pointed out in a critical but sympathetic manner where we are likely to commit mistakes at this juncture. He says that when these two ways are there, the Indian people should convey to the world and to the people at large that they really believe that they have turned their back on free enterprise economy, and whatever latitude has been given in this mixed economy of ours for free enterprise will be properly checked and controlled. That is his main argument. If we fail to do that at this juncture, he says, and rightly so, that there is no other alternative; and whether one likes it or not, one will have to go the way which is not of one's choice.

When Shri Asoka Mehta used that word 'complacency' I felt that even after ten years of planning effort, there is not that living faith in the effort that we are making, in the objective of socialism, in the method that we are pursuing; there is some sort of half-heartedness. There are cobwebs of confusion in our minds and in our brains, and every time, when a man like Shri M. R. Masani, a very great and able spokesman of private enterprise pleads his case, I have seen many of us in a sneaking manner saying to themselves. 'Oh, perhaps he is right'. That shows a lack of faith in the objective and in the method that we are determined to pursue. If we develop this lack of faith, then what would be the result? That is one aspect.

There is another aspect also against which he has warned us all. That is that in our effort at development, a certain concentration of economic power takes place, as it has taken place in our country; and several Members have already referred to it. Eight to twelve houses are controlling the major corporate financial concerns in this country. The strings of economic life are in their hands more or less. They have got the whip-hand of the situation in the Indian economy. This is a very dangerous position.

Reviewing all this, this gentleman has observed, and very pertinently, as follows, and I would like to place it before the House for its serious consideration. Professor Hanson says:

> "If incomes and property are distributed in a grossly unequal manner, and if the Government is inhibited from correcting this maldistribution for fear of undermining individual incentives on which it relies, the have-nots will be strongly inclined to dismiss the whole Plan for economic development as a rich man's racket."

These are very important and significant words. After studying our economy, he has reached that conclusion.

There are tendencies at concentration of economic power, on the one hand, and on the other, with all our efforts, with the high expectations that we have raised among the common people, there is, as I may put it, a crisis of expectation at the poorer level or at the lower level. At the other end, he has observed that the elite, the richer section, is not experiencing that type of Gandhian discipline, Gandhian type of simplicity and a certain amount of rigidity —I would not use the word 'rigidity'—a certain amount of abstention from luxurious or conspicuous consumption. On the other side, though there is some appreciable rise in the common man's living standard, it is not enough to meet his immediate needs. So such a crisis has developed. I humbly submit that we should take note of this crisis that is developing in this country. Such a note has been taken by the Estimates Committee when it suggested that unless the licensing policy is changed, this tendency of controlling the economy, of putting economic power in a few hands, will have the upper hand. I would like to refer to what President Roosevelt had to say when he ushered in the New Deal. He came across the same phenomenon and he had observed then. I will just read one sentence:

> "The liberty of a democracy is not safe if the people tolerate the growth of private power to a point where it becomes stronger than their democratic State itself."

At the present juncture, we should very seriously take note of this danger and avert the possibility, as the author has said, whereby instead of the State controlling the business, perhaps the business houses will control the State, and all the expectations of the world—the high expectations that are raised—about the Indian experiment will be nullified.

[Shri Khadilkar]

With these preliminary remarks about our present state of affairs, I would like to touch, as I have touched on the aspect of the concentration of economic power, on some other aspect. For instance, we are always dealing with the question of prices. Unfortunately, in our country, enough thought is not given to the stabilisation of prices at least at a lower level. We are somewhat allergic to controls. I can understand it is a traditional allergy to any sort of control. But unless a serious effort is made to carve out a sector of the common man's requirements, for instance, food, cloth, kerosene and other articles of daily need, wherein some stability of prices is established, I think we will have to face another danger. I do realise that in a growing economy, there is bound to be some sort of price rise. You cannot avert it altogether. But a serious effort must be made at the elite end to control consumption and at the other end to have some sort of stabilisation of prices.

I have come to understand that Government had appointed a committee. I do not know what has happened to that committee. I would request the Finance Minister to say what he has to say about it, about the efforts at stabilisation of prices at least at this level and how far the committee has progressed in its work. That would enlighten the House and remove certain doubts about it.

Then there is another problem, of monetary stringency. The private banking institutions have raised the interest rates. The maximum is 5 per cent. In the non-banking sector, the interest rates range upto 12 and 15 per cent. I do not know what would be the result of it. I would like the Finance Minister to explain to the House as to what would be the result of mopping up money by giving a higher rate of interest. If this is necessary at the present juncture to meet the stringency of the money market, I would like to throw out a suggestion. Why not increase the interest rate on postal savings? Today we are paying 2½ per cent. The poor man's savings are there. When ordinary banks are paying 3 per cent on savings accounts, why not raise the interest on postal savings and mop up the poor man's savings in that way? This is another problem.

16 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Khadilkar: Sir, I will take about 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: He can take a minute and a half more.

Shri Khadilkar: Yesterday, I raised a point of order . . .

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry. There is absolutely no time.

Shri Khadilkar: But I have curtailed all my other observations.

Mr. Chairman: He will have to curtail them still further. I am very sorry now. The hon. Member has got one minute.

Shri Khadilkar: Yesterday, when I raised a point of order, the hon. Speaker had ruled regarding that point of order that I can argue it out at a little length today. I won't take more time. I want to refer to the powerlooms question.

My hon. friend, Shri Morarka has referred in a very able manner to the question of powerlooms and how they have been affected. He has also referred to the new duty on the rayon yarn. I entirely agree with him. Unfortunately, the hon. Finance Minister, by announcing a new concession, in my opinion, has acted in a discriminative manner and used his fiscal authority in a discriminative way. That is the impression getting round. Because by this you give a concession at a particular place, Surat

or Bangalore or some other small place where only one shift is allowed on a particular type of cloth that the powerlooms produce and deny the same concession universally for the first shift. I think it is a discrimination and it will have a very bad repercussion all over the country, particularly, wherever there are powerlooms. There are 1 lakh powerlooms that utilise cotton yarn.

My submission is this. This powerloom or handloom industry today is giving employment to 10 lakhs of people in Maharashtra—I mean including the dependents of the workers also. These powerlooms are the illegitimate children of the Bombay mills. When the powerlooms were scrapped all these were planted in poor weavers' houses. They work in wretched conditions. There are no amenities whatsoever. They are supposed to be the owners; but the mill owners of Bombay are the owners. Instead of controlling their wages and returns, the Finance Minister has come out with a measure by which they will be compelled to remain idle. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to apply his mind in a different way.

He cannot apply it just from the point of view of raising revenues. He will have to look at it from the point of employment—and employment for the worker at home. That is a very significant thing. We are talking of big schemes but the small machinery that is made available to him so far is compulsorily stopped because he is supposed not to work more than one shift. If he does not work more than one shift he earns practically nothing and if he works for 3 shifts, with the present rate of taxation which the Finance Minister has imposed, he will have to become bankrupt.

Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to look to this aspect of the matter as also to the duty on rayon as suggested.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार) : जनाब चेअरमैन साहिब, मैं आपका बहुत मशकूर हूं कि आपने मुझे फाइनेंस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया । तकरीबन ढ़ दो महीने से हम इस हाउस में सब मिनिस्ट्रीज की कारगुजारियों को रैव्यु कर रहे थे । हमने अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि किस तरीके से मुख्तलिफ मिनिस्ट्रीज ने इस देश के अन्दर कायापलट करने की कोशिश की है । मुझे यह सब देख कर खुशी होती है और मैं उन लोगों में से हूं जो कि यह मानते हैं कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने पलांस के अन्दर देश की तरक्की के लिए बहुत कुछ काम किया है । जो उनकी स्कीम्स हैं और जो उन्होंने काम किया है वह इंतिहाई अच्छा है और उनसे हमको बहुत फायदा हुआ है । जब मैं कुछ लोगों को यह कहते सुनता हूं कि इस देश के अन्दर गवर्मेंट ने कुछ नहीं किया, गवर्नमेंट कुछ नहीं कर रही है और गवर्नमेंट यह नहीं करती और वह नहीं करती तो मुझे तो सी आती है। हमारे जिले के अन्दर एक वक्त था जब कि ३०० बीघे का मालिक ६ पैसे रोज पर जाकर रिलीफ का काम करता था और जब कि हर तीसरे साल कहत पड़ता था लेकिन आज मेरे जिले की काया पलट हो गई है और पहले के मुकाबले ८ गुनी पैदावार होने लगी है । एजुकेशन के बारे में भी मैं पहले की बनिस्बत तरक्की पाता हूं । पढ़े लिखे लोगों की तादाद पहले के मुकाबले कहीं ज्यादा है । ला ऐंड आर्डर की पोजीशन भी बेटर है । हर चीज में मैं तरक्की के अलावा और कोई चीज नहीं देखता । हर डाइरेक्शन में तरक्की हुई है । मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि इन १०, १२ सालों की हकूमत के जमाने में हमने इतनी ज्यादा तरक्की की है जिसका कि हमें कभी खयाल और गुमान भी नहीं हो सकता है । लेकिन बावजूद इतनी तरक्की के और उसके लिए गवर्नमेंट को मुबारकबाद देने के बाद भी और खसूसन फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

जिनकी कि मेहरबानी से हर बार हमारे प्लांस् के वास्ते रुपया आता है, टैक्सेज के जरिए वह रुपया इकट्ठा करते हैं और इसके अलावा दुनिया भर में घूम कर देश की तरक्की के लिए रुपया लाते हैं और जिससे कि सब मिनिस्ट्रीज की डिमांड्स पूरी होती हैं और प्लांस् पूरे होते हैं, मैं उस बात को कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता जो कि मुझे खटकती है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब बड़े खुशकिस्मत हैं जो कि प्लांस् को चलाते हैं और उनके जमाने में इतनी तरक्की हो रही है और उसके लिए उनको मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूं। मैं गवर्नमेंट की तारीफ खुशामद की तौर पर नहीं करता हूं लेकिन जहां उसको मुबारिकबाद देता हूं वहां कई बातें ऐसी भी हैं मुझे खटकती है जो कि मेरी इस सारी खुशी और जोश को ठंडा कर देती हैं और वह उसी तरह से है कि जब मोर अपने पंखों को देखता है तो वह बाग बाग हो जाता है लेकिन जब वही मोर अपने पैरों की तरफ नजर डालता है तो वह रोता है। ठीक वही हालत मेरी है।

अब आज यह खुशी मुकाम है कि हमारे देश की नेशनल इनकम बढ़ गयी है। हर एक मजदूर और गांव के अन्दर ढाई तीन रुपये से कम की आमदनी नहीं होती है। शहरों में हमारे डिप्रैस्ड क्लासेज की हालत पहले के मुकाबले अच्छी है और यह सब देख कर मुझे खुशी होती है। लेकिन जब मैं लेबर इनक्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की तरफ देखता हूं तो मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि जहां तक अनएम्पलायमेंट का सवाल है वह पूरी तरह हल नहीं हो पाया है। एक आदमी की आमदनी २५० से ३०० रुपये के दरमियान है। लेकिन लेबर एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स की आमदनी १०४ और ११० रुपये के करीब है। अब हमारी कांस्टीटुएंट असम्बली ने जो आईन तामीर की और दफा ४१ के अन्दर जो डाइरेक्टिव दिया है उस पर यह गवर्नमेंट कहां तक अमल कर रही है? मैं जनाब की तवज्जह आर्टिकल ४१ की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जो कि इस प्रकार है :—

Article 41—

> "The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old-age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want."

अब वक्त आ गया है जब गवर्नमेंट ऐसा कानून बनाये और हर एक म्युनिसिपैल्टी, पंचायत और हर एक लोकल एथारिटी पर यह जिम्मेदारी डाल दे कि कोई भी शख्स जो उनके जुरिसडिक्शन में रहता है वह भूखा नहीं रहेगा, उसको काम जरूर मिलेगा, उसको तालीम मिलेगी और अगर उसको काम नहीं दे सकेंगे तो उनको अनएम्पलायमेंट इंश्योरेंस की तौर पर कुछ काम दें और असिस्टेंस दे। जो ओल्ड एज हैं उनको पेंशन दें। अब मेरा तो यार्डस्टिक यह है कि सरकार ने इस डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल पर अमल किया है या नहीं और किया है तो किस हद तक किया है? मैं यह देखना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस बारे में कितनी तरक्की की है। जब तक हमारे आईन में दिये हुए डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स को पूरी तरह अमल में नहीं लाया जाता तब तक मैं समझूंगा कि हमारी तरक्की वन साइडेड है और लोप साइडेड है।

मैंने अभी श्री खाडिलकर की स्पीच को सुना। उन्होंने अपनी स्पीच के दौरान यह बात बतलाई कि आज दुनिया के अन्दर अमीर और ज्यादा अमीर बन रहा है और गरीब और ज्यादा गरीब होता जा रहा है। उन्होंने बतलाया कि हमारी इकोनामी कुछ

इस तरह की है जिसका कि नतीजा यह देखने को मिल रहा है और उन्होंने गैलब्रिथ साहब का भी इस सिलसिले में हवाला दिया । अब यह चीज तो हमारे अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन में दर्ज है कि कंसंट्रेशन आफ पावर नहीं करने दी जायगी । स्टेट का यह देखना फर्ज है कि हर एक को खाना, कपड़ा मिले, उसको काम धन्धा मिले, एजुकेशन मिले और रहने के वास्ते मकान मिले और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक यह बुनियादी जरूरत हर एक की पूरी नहीं होती हैं तब तक यह जो सोशलिस्टिक पैट्रन आफ सोाइटी कायम करने की और सोशलिज्म वगरह की बात कही जाती हैं, वह तमाम बात सा ी की सारी ढोंग मालूम होती हैं । जब तक हमारे देश के अन्दर हर एक आदमी एम्पलायड नहीं होगा तब तक सोशलिज्म नहीं आ सकेगी । इसके वास्ते गवर्नमेंट को पहला काम यह करना चाहिए कि गवर्नमेंट कम से कम यह इंतजाम करे कि हर एक आदमी को जो कि नेशनल इनकम का एव्रेज हो, उससे कम किसी आदमी को न मिले । मुझे इससे बहस नहीं कि बड़े आदमियों को उससे ज्यादा मिले या नहीं मिले और ज्यादा मिले तो कितनी ज्यादा मिले लेकिन नेशनल इनकम का जो एक मिनिमम स्टैंडर्ड है वह कम से कम हर एक आदमी को मिले । मैं हमेशा इस यार्डस्टिक से इस चीज को देखता हूं । हमें यह देखना है कि लोएस्ट आदमी का स्टैंडर्ड कितना बढ़ा है । आया वह बढ़ा भी है या नहीं बढ़ा है । अब इसमें कोई शक व शुबहा नहीं है कि शहरों के अन्दर लोगों का स्टैंडर्ड बढ़ा है और उन्होंने तरक्की की है लेकिन गांवों के अन्दर मैं अभी भी देखता हूं कि उन गरीब लोगों की दूध नहीं मिलता है छाछ नहीं मिलती है, खाने को नहीं मिलता है और काम नहीं मिलता है । जब तक इस चीज को पूरा नहीं किया जायगा तब तक मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी तरक्की अधूरी है और कोई माने नहीं रखती है ।

इसके बगैर जो एकोनामिक रवोलूशन हम अपने देश में लाना चाहते हैं वह दरअसल नहीं आ सकेगा और वह सिर्फ कागजों तक ही महदूद रह जाने वाला है ।

मैं हाउस की तवज्जह अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल ४७ की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हू जिसमें कहा गया है कि स्टेट का यह फर्ज होगा कि वह अपने लोगों का स्टैण्डर्ड आफ लिविंग बढ़ाये और लोगों की तन्दुरुस्ती बेहतर बनाये । उसमें इस तरह से लिखा हुआ है :—

Article 47—

"The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health."

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस देश के अन्दर शराब इतनी हद तक बढ़ गई है कि शर्म आती है । हमारे महात्मा गांधी जी ने हिन्दुस्तान में स्वराज्य लाने के लिए जो चार प्वाइंट्स रखे थे उन में से प्राहिबिशन भी था । लेकिन आज हम हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर क्या देखते हैं कि शराब बहुत ही चली जा रही है । आज के दिन गरीब आदमी जो कमाता है वह सब जाता है सिनेमा में, सट्टे में और शराब में । जमींदारों के अन्दर शराब बहुत बढ़ गई है, लेबरर्स के अन्दर बहुत बढ़ गई है । शहर के पढ़े लिखे लोगों के अन्दर बढ़ गई है, और उसका असर यह हो रहा है कि जरायम ज्यादा होने लगे हैं और दूसरी बहुत सी तकलीफ होती हैं । मैं खास तौर से फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि वह आज सारे देश के अन्दर प्राहिबिशन

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

के पिलर हैं । जहां तक कांस्टीट्यूशन की दफा ४६ का सवाल है, उसको अमल में लाया जाये और सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर आप प्रोहिबिशन को स्ट्रिक्ट करे ताकि सिवा मेडिसिन्स के शराब कहीं पर इस्तेमाल न हो सके । अगर यह चीज पूरी तरह हो जा ेगी तो कम से कम एक चीज पर जिसके ऊपर महात्मा गांधी जोर दिया करते थे, आप अमल करेंगे, इस देश की प्रास्पेरिटी को ऊपर उठायेंगे ।

आज हमारे पास इतनी चीजें हैं कि मैं सोचता हूं कि इतने वक्त में उनको किस तरह से अर्ज करूं । आप किसी चीज को देख लीजिये, फूड को देखिये, एजुकेशन को देखिये, कितनी ही चीजों को देख लीजिये, मैं उनको गिनाना नहीं चाहता । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि देश के अन्दर करप्शन पहले के मुकाबले बढ़ गया है और अभी भी बढ़ना चला जा रहा है। जब तक यह करप्शन खत्म नहीं होगा और तबतक हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सुख और शान्ति नहीं होगी । आखिर यह करप्शन क्यों बढ़ता है ? आज लोगों की वान्ट्स बढ़ती जा रही है लेकिन उनकी आमदनी के जरिये नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं । आप कहीं भी चले जाइये, किसी आफिस में चले जाइ ं, कोर्ट्स में चले जाइये, किसी ला सेंस के दफ्तर में चल जाइ ं । करप्शन की हालत वही है । करप्शन बहुत ब ी चीज है, अगर करप्शन हिन्दुस्तान में बढ़ता गया तो आप जितनी तरक्की करें वह सारी तरक्की खत्म हो जायेगी और जितनी चीजों का आप इन्तजाम करेंगे वह बेकार हो जायगी । मैं तो यहां तक कहता हूं कि आप किसी एम० पी० और एम० एल० ए० को जो कि शराब पीता हो उसको कांग्रेस का टिकट न दें । जिस डिप्टी कमिश्नर का डिसिप्लिनरी कंडक्ट ठीक न हो, जो शराब पीता हों उसके खिलाफ आप ऐक्शन लें । जब तक आप यह चीजें नहीं करेंगे उस वक्त तक देश के अन्दर अमन व अमान नहीं होगा, देश के अन्दर बिल्कुल तरक्की नहीं होगी । आज आप किसी तरफ चले जा ये, आपको बेकारी मिलती है, इन्डिसिप्लिन मिलती है, सेल्फिशनेस मिलती आज सा ी गड़बड़ियां हो रही हैं क्योंकि लोगों में सेल्फिशनेस बढ़ गई है । सेल्फिशनेस इसलिये बढ़ गई है कि लोगों की वान्ट्स बढ़ गई हैं, लेकिन उनके रिसोर्सेज नहीं बढ़े हैं । इसलिये लोगों की मारल वल्यूज गिर रही हैं । आज सा ी तरफ काम बिगड़ा हुआ है । आज आदमी जो पया कमा कर लाता है उसे वह इधर उधर की चीजों में लगा देता है और अपनी जरूरतों को पूरा नहीं कर पाता । इससे लोगों के अन्दर हैपीनेस नहीं है । और हैपीनेस इन लोन चार वजूहात से नहीं जाती है हो कि हमें जिन्दा नहीं रहने देंगी, हमें खराब करें इस देश के अन्दर खुसूसन डोमेस्टिक फेसिलिटी नहीं हैं क्योंकि सारे देश के अन्दर आज के दिन भ्रष्टाचार और व्यभिचार बढ़ता जा रहा है और गवर्नमेंट इन चीजों की तरफ तवज्जह नहीं दे रही है । आज स्कूलों और कालेजों में इन्डिसिप्लिन को खत्म करने के नाम पर गवर्नमेंट ने एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की । कमेटी बठी ताकि शोगों में मारल वैल्यूज बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जाय । लेकिन क्या हुआ ? कुछ नहीं आ । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप सिर्फ मैटीरियल चीजों को न देखिये । मैं फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि वह महज फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि देश को बनाने वाले हैं । मैं उनसे एक नैशनल लीडर की तरह से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक वह इन चीजों की तरफ तवज्जह नहीं दगे तब तक देश का कल्याण नहीं होगा ।

इसलिये सब से पहली चीज जो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह यह कि प्राहिबिशन

का कानून सारे देश के वास्ते आप बनायें, सिर्फ कुछ हिस्सों के लिये ही न बनायें, फिर जितने एम० पी० और एम० एल० ए० हैं उनको आप टिकट न दें अगर वह शराब का स्तेमाल करते हों, मैंने जिन अफसरों की बात कही है जब तक वह शराब पीते हैं, उनके खिलाफ ऐक्शनलिया जाय । उनको आगे न बढ़ाया जाय जब तक वे शराब पीते हैं । जब तक आप इन चीजों को नहीं करते हैं, जैसा कि महात्मा जी चाहते थे, उस वक्त तक आप देश में अमन व अमान कायम नहीं कर सकते ।

इसी तरह से दूसरी सब से बुरी चीज करप्शन है । आपको नहीं मालूम कि क्या हो रहा है और क्या नहीं हो रहा है । यह करप्शन छोटों में नहीं है, बड़े बड़े लोगों में भी है । गीता में कहा है कि बड़े बड़े आदमी जो करते हैं वही छोटे आदमी करते हैं । इस तरीके से करप्शन चल रहा है । जब तक यह करप्शन चलेगा लोगों के अन्दर तब तक देश का कल्या नहीं होगा, बल्कि देश के अन्दर जो चीजें मौजद हैं वे भी खत्म हो जायगी और जो दूसरी चीजें चल रही हैं वह बढ़ती जायेंगी । कल सुनने में आयेगा कि दिल्ली में दस आदमी गये और उन्होंने किसी को मार दिया । इसका किसी को पता भी नहीं चलेगा और धीरे धीरे इस तरह की चीजें बढ़ती चली जायेंगी । देश के अन्दर ला एड आर्डर कायम नहीं रहेगा और इस तरह की चीजें मारल वैल्यूज को कायम नहीं रखेंगी ।

इसलिये मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि सबसे पहली चीज यह होनी चाहिये कि अनएम्पलायमेंट को दूर करने के लिये हर एक म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड, हर एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड, हर एक स्टेट जम्मेदार है । अगर अनएम्पलायमेंट रहता है तो उसके लिये इंश्योरेंस का इन्तजाम किया जाय और उसको पैसा दिया जाय जो कि अनएम्पलायड हो ताकि लोगों को अक्ल आये और वे दूसरों के लिये अपने हिस्से में से कुछ दें । इसी तरह से ओल्ड एज पेन्शन का भी इन्तजाम किया जाय । यह तीन चार बातें निहायत जरूरी हैं जिनके बारे में मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । एक तो अनएम्पलायमेंट, को दूर करना, दूसरे प्राहिबिशन लागू करना, तीसरे कर्ब आन करप्शन और चौथे छोटी जातियों का सवाल ।

जहां तक छोटी जातियों का सवाल है, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का, उन के लिये हमारा फर्ज है कि उनको तरक्की करायें । उनके बारे में हमारे यहां जबानी तरक्की बहुत हुई है, लेकिन रियल तरक्की कुछ नहीं हुई । हमने उसी दिन गलती की जिस दिन हमने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की तारीफ कास्ट की बिना पर कर दी । मैंने उस वक्त भी उज्र किया था जब कांस्टिट्एन्स असेम्बली में कास्ट की बिना पर और पैदाइश की बिना पर उनको शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट बनाया गया । मैंने कहा था कि कास्ट की बिना पर, पैदाइश की बिना पर किसी को मदद देना सख्त गलती है, और हम उसे अब भी बढ़ाये चले जा रहे हैं । हमने दस वर्ष के लिये जाति की बिना पर रिजर्वेशन दे दिया अब किसी को किसी रिलीजन की बिना पर, कास्ट की बिना पर मदद न दी जाय, आदमियों की गरीबी को देखते हुए, मारल और फिजिकल दूसरी तरह की चीजों को देख कर हर एक की पूरी मदद की जाय । कास्ट की बेसिस पर किसी को शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में न रक्खा जाय । अगर इसी बेसिस पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को रखा गया तो उन लोगों के साथ इन्साफ नहीं हो सकता । इससे आप उनको और पीछे हटायेंगे ।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह बीमारी आज इस देश के अन्दर बहुत ज्यादा है और मुझे तो डर है कि यूनिटी आफ दि नेशन जिसका जिक्र प्रेएम्बल में है बिल्कुल खत्म हो जायेगी । आज हम बंगाल देखते हैं

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

आसाम देखते हैं, मद्रास और बम्बई देखते हैं, लेकिन हमको हिन्दुस्तान कहीं नजर नहीं आता । आज नेशनलिज्म खत्म हो रहा है, पैट्रियाटिज्म खत्म हो रहा है । हर एक आदमी कास्ट और ट्राइब की तरफ जा रहा है, गवर्नमेंट की अपनी पालिसीज उनके ऊपर चलती है । दो वर्ष हुए इसी पार्लियामेंट ने महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात को एक करके बम्बई बनाया था लेकिन बाद में उसको दो कर दिया । इस तरह से पंजाब में पंजाबी रीजन और हिन्दी रीजन कर दिया । हर जगह गवर्नमेंट खुद अपने ऐक्शन्स से इस तरह की कार्रवाइयां करती जा रही है । लोग सोचते हैं कि प्राविंशलिज्म से फायदा उठाया जाय, कास्ट्स के ऊपर चले, रिलीजन के ऊपर चले । आज के दिन आसाम और बंगाल में जो हुआ वह हर एक जगह होने वाला है । हम देखते हैं कि आज लिंग्विस्टिक प्राविंसेज में मैजारि ी वाले जो हैं वे माइनारिटी कोहेरास कर रहे हैं, वर्ना लिंग्विस्टिक प्राविंसिज की बोसस ही क्या है ? लेकिन क्या आपके पास कोई मशीन ी है जो लिंग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज को इन्साफ दिलाने में कुछ मदद कर सके ? गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के पास कोई इस तरह का प्राविजन नहीं है । हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन में भी नहीं है । जब तक हिन्दुस्तान की यूनिटी के लिये लोग जान न दे सकें, जब तक शोग यह न समझें कि हिन्दुस्तान एक है, उस वक्त तक नामुमकिन है कि हम उन झगड़ों से अपने को महफूज कर सकें जो हमको आज परेशान किए हुए हैं । उधर पाकिस्तान हमा ी तरफ देखता है और इधर चीन हमारी तरफ देखता है । क्या आज उनके हमलों को कोई रोक सकेगा इस तर ह से ? हमें शर्म आती है कि हिन्दुस्तान में आज के दिन लोग अपना सिर नीचा नहीं करते कि हिन्दुस्तान की १२ हजार वर्ग मील ूमि को चीन ने दबा लिया है, लेकिन कौन सा हिन्दुस्तानी है जिस के अन्दर यह जज्बा है कि हम उसको चीन से ले लें ? न गवर्नमेंट चाहती है और न हम इसकी सोचते हैं । यह अव्वल दर्जे के हयूमिलिएशन की चीज है । वजह यही है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान एक नहीं है अगर किसी के ऊपर हमला होता था तो लोग कहा करते थे कि हम जान लड़ा देंगे, लेकिन इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कोई जान लड़ाने वाला नहीं है । आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एन्थुजिआज्म नहीं है, गवर्नमेंट ने उसे पैदा नहीं किया, उसने इस तरह की पालिसी पर अमल नहीं किया । आज गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी ऐसी नहीं है जो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर **यूनिटी आफ दि नेशन** की तरफ लोगों को ले चले । सलिये गवर्नमेंट को सोच समझ कर काम करना चाहिये । एक जमाना था जब लोग समझते थे कि देश को एक होना चाहि । लेकिन आज फेसिफोरस टेन्डेन्सीज को एन्करेज किया जाता है और हमा ी पालिसी उन लोगों के पीछे चलती है जो इस तरह की चीजें चाहते हैं । इस तरह से हम अधोगति की तरफ जा रहें हैं और जो असली चीजें हैं उनको परफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है । मैंने उन लोगों की तकरीरें सुनीं जो यहां पर बोले लेकिन यह चीज नहीं सुनी कि नेशनल कैरेक्टर को बनाने के वास्ते किस के पास क्या स्कीम है या कौन सी ीज है जिससे एक हिन्दुस्तान की तरह पर लोग इस देश को देखें, एक प्राविंश और दूसरे प्राविंश के रूप में न देखें । आज हम देखते हैं कि दुर्गापुर में किसी बंगाली के सिवाए किसी और को काम पर नहीं रखा जायेगा, पंजाब के अन्दर पंजाबी के सिवाए किसी और को नहीं रक्खा जायेगा । इसलिये मेरी नाकिस राय में हमारी गवर्नमेंट को इन चीजों की तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जह देनी चाहिए और ऐसी चीजें करनी चाहियें जिनसे देश के अन्दर मारल वैल ूज बढ़ें, जिनसे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर महात्मा गांधी जो चाहते थे वे बढ़े और देश अधोगति की तरफ न जायें । मैटीरियलिज्म के पीछे चलते हुए लोग

और न गिरे बल्कि इस तरह से चलें जिससे हमारा अनएम्पलायमेंट दूर हो और हम उस रास्ते की ओर आगे बढ़ें जिससे हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की हो ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I heard the speech of the hon. Finance Minister and I was really very happy to note that he has not forgotten his class. He declared very boldly and firmly that he came from the middle class and if he does not remain a Minister he will go back to the middle class. So, Sir, when I am actually speaking on the Finance Bill I am feeling as a middle class man speaking to a middle class Finance Minister who has unfortunately inflicted an injury to the middle class people of the country by this budget.

I am really happy that he has given exemption to certain classes of people by reducing or withdrawing the various duties. I want certain clarifications. While speaking on the Finance Bill, when he initiated the debate, the Finance Minister said:

> "Exemption is also being given in respect of strips of copper and copper alloys used for making zari, stars and spangles. Further, strips and foils recovered from scraps of copper alloys and used in making anklets, trinklets etc. used by the poor people as ornaments are also being exempted from duty."

Sir, I want to know—because I am sure the hon. Finance Minister has received a representation from the Varanasi Rolling Mills Association, who are actually manufacturing these anklets—whether this will also cover the small bangles etc. made out of these copper strips and which measure 1" to 4" of German silver, brass and copper. So this is a matter on which I would request the Finance Minister to kindly explain more exhaustively when he replies to the debate, because a question has arisen as to whether this is going to grant them exemption.

My second point is about the powerlooms. It has been amply said in this House by Shri Goray and other hon. friends. The question is not of Surat, the question is of the entire country. By making it only one shift, if the three-shift people are not exempted this benefit does not go to those who are in Bombay and other places and thereby I think the very purpose of this exemption will be defeated.

The next point which I would like to make is about the handlooms. I have brought photographs with me which some people gave me of the handlooms which are run by power. Unfortunately, I think there is some confusion about the real powerlooms and the handlooms run by power. I feel that they should also be granted exemption, otherwise it will be difficult for them. They are using power only to eliminate human labour. Just to avoid human labour power has been used in them, and a very low percentage of power is used. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will consider this matter also seriously and will try to grant them exemption as in other cases.

Then I would like to say something about the Pay Commission's recommendations. I am very happy that in the month of March, most probably on 20th March, 1961, my hon. sister, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, in reply to a question by me and other hon. Members, said something about the various recommendations of the Pay Commission. I was very happy to know that Government had considered many recommendations and some orders had been issued, and in certain other cases orders were yet to be issued and the recommendations had been accepted in principle. I put a very important question, whether in those cases where pay fixation had resulted in a loss their pay will be protected not only by giving "personal pay" which will be absorbed in future increments but also by protecting the increments of those employees. The hon. Finance Minister in reply

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

to that question said that that cannot be safeguarded. I am afraid, the intention of the Pay Commission was not to reduce anybody's salary. A serious anomaly has arisen in this Pay Commission's report. Unfortunately, all those trade unions who knew this problem have been de-recognised because of the recent strike. So I would request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly consider these anomalies. I will quote a bright instance. A sub-assistant surgeon Grade II, working under the Defence Ministry or any other Ministry, whose previous salary scale before the Pay Commission's recommendations were accepted was Rs. 160—325, gets the new salary scale of Rs. 150—385. You will imagine that the Pay Commission formula was to add the dearness allowance with the minimum and maximum of the salary. But that should have made the scale Rs. 210 to 385. But, unfortunately, in this particular case of doctors, the dearness allowance has not been merged with pay with the result that each doctor in that grade will sustain a recurring loss of Rs. 70 or 75 per month. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to issue orders immediately regarding the various recommendations of the Pay Commission and see that the recommendations which have been accepted by the Government are implemented both in spirit and in principle.

Secondly, I will refer to the case of promotions. Some basis has been selected for promotion by the Pay Commission. But those orders have not been implemented in the case of the income-tax department. Previously, the order was that it shall be done purely on seniority. Now those orders have not been implemented. I would request the Finance Minister to kindly look into it and see that whatever recommendation has been made by the Pay Commission in this respect is implemented *in toto*.

Thirdly, I come to the cases of victimisation. I am sorry I have to use the word "victimisation", which generally annoys the Ministers. But I am constrained to do so. Still, 634 men are out of job. When we are discussing the Finance Bill, after having discussed the demands for grants of the various Ministries, still 634 men are out of job. And what was the charge against them? I am not saying that those persons against whom serious charges are there should be left free. If there are cases of sabotage etc. they may be tried in a court of law or by a judicial enquiry committee, or whatever committee Government chooses to appoint. But, in the case of those persons who merely participated in the strike, why should they remain outside? I am thankful to the hon. Finance Minister and the Deputy Minister. I must congratulate them for taking an extremely lenient view in the case of income-tax department and other employees. I must thank him from the very core of my heart on behalf of all those Central Government employees whom I have the privilege to represent.

Now a new order defining "gross misconduct" was issued by the Railway Board on 2nd April, 1961. The term "gross misconduct" was not defined previously in a proper way. Now if this definition is followed both in letter and spirit, then the cases of all those employees who have only joined the strike, participated in the strike by following the directive of the federation or union, their cases can be considered sympathetically. I request that they should not be removed from service. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly consider these cases. He must also convey our feelings to the various Ministries. Whatever has ben done, has been done; but people should not be forced to face starvation again.

When I am on this subject, I must also request the Finance Minister to consider the cases of the audit employees. Unfortunately, we could not negotiate, we could not write

letters or meet him and discuss cases of victimisation or removal or dismissal and other cases with the Auditor-General, because he is not approachable. We cannot approach him as we can approach the hon. Finance Minister and other Ministers. So, I would request him to look into this matter. If the Finance Minister looks into each and every case and decides himself and tells us that these cases have been correctly dealt with, I shall be satisfied; but he should kindly screen all the cases. I am giving this suggestion without imputing any motives on the Auditor-General or the Accountant-General. But, at the same time, I must point out that the number of cases in this case is more than in any other Ministry.

I fully support the contention of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava that we are facing a race between unemployment and starvation in this country. I am one of those who really feel that much has been done in this country. I do not, for a moment, say that nothing has been done. When I see the locomotives moving in this country, when I see the Perambur Coach Factory manufactured coaches in which we travel, when I see that both coaches and engines that we use are manufactured in India and are not imported, I feel proud of it. When I go to foreign countries, I praise India, my country, as much has been done in this country.

But what happens next? When I reach Delhi having all the praise for our country, the moment I come out of the station I see an old man of 75 years of age pulling a cycle rickshaw for two annas. So there are two pictures in this country—one of plenty and another of poverty. There is a race. I am sure in certain cases this picture is true We do not say that nothing has been done in this country, but much has to be done.

You remember, Sir, in the morning today an adjournment motion was brought forward regarding the devastating fire which took place in Delhi. What was the main motive for bringing forward that adjournment motion? After all, the fire was accidential. But why should these 40,000 or 50,000 people remain in those huts? Are they interested to remain in those huts? That is not a fact. There is no room for them. There is no *rain basera* for them. So I request him to consider these matters very seriously and carefully.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I shall finish in two minutes.

Mr. Chairman: All right.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I should not say much about other things. About the unemployment dole, I fully agree with Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava that in this country when we are unable to solve this unemployment problem, there shoud be unemployment doles. Whenever questions were asked in this House, the hon. Planning Minister said that it was not possible. After all this should be possible. A glaring instance of unemployment was brought to the notice of the people of Calcutta when there was a quarrel between two people. They were habitual blood donors. The man fought with the doctor because the doctor in charge of the Medical College Blood Bank said, "You are too weak. You have grow anaemic. We cannot possibly extract blood from you." That man fought with the doctor and said, "Unless you take out my blood and unless you purchase my blood, it is impossible for me to transfuse blood in my own health." A case was launched against that man for fighting in the medical college compound. When the accused was brought before the Presidency Magistrate, the Presidency Magistrate said that such things should not happen. Editorial after editorial was brought in Calcutta as to how it is that people have to earn their livelihood by selling blood. We can possibly extract money from others.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

What about the privy purses to the maharajas? Instances have been brought before our eyes of what they are doing. I do not know whether the Maharaja of Gondal is entitled to a privy purse. What did he do? He was engaged in espionage in Bangalore. He was taking photographs of those aircraft. What a pity it is? There is another man who is a mental case. We have seen the Maharaja of Bastar. We have seen how Maharani Gayitri Devi came in support of the Swatantra Party and went to the 30,000 Rajasthani labourers with folded hands saying "Vote for Shrimati Manmohini Sehgal, the candidate of the Swatantra Party." If this is the conduct of the Rajas and Maharajas, their privy purses should be stopped. They have no business to do this.

With these words I will again request the hon. Finance Minister kindly to consider this thing. I must congratulate him for giving whatever concessions he has given. But let him reconsider the whole thing and grant more exemptions. The hon. Finance Minister must save the middle-class peopl from starvation.

श्री उइके (मंडला–रक्षित– अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभापति महोदय, इस तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये हमें करोड़ों रुपयों की आवश्यकता है। जब रुपये की आवश्यकता है तो सरकार को जनता के ऊपर कुछ कर भी लगाने जरूरी होंगे .....

सभापति महोदय : मेहरबानी करके दस मिनट ही लीजियेगा।

श्री उइके : जैसी आपकी आज्ञा। सरकार को धन की प्राप्ति के हेतु जनता पर टैक्स लगाने जरूरी हैं। जनता जिस पर कि उन टैक्सों का भार पड़ता है उसको स्वाभाविक रूप से दुःख होता है और आज जनता दुःखी हो रही है। लेकिन जनता को सबसे ज्यादा दुःख इस बात से होता है कि जो पैसा उनसे टैक्सों की शक्ल में वसूल किया जा रहा है वह सही तौर पर खर्च नहीं हो रहा है और यह जो चारों ओर से भ्रष्टाचार की आवाज उठती है तो यह चीज सब लोगों को बहुत अखर रही है। अब इस भ्रष्टाचार का क्या किया जाय ? अब हालत यह है कि करप्शन, करप्शन जो कहने वाले हैं वह भी करप्शन के अन्दर सम्मिलित हैं। अब हमारे आप भी यहां ही ले लीजिये। एक तरह से हम और करप्शन करते हैं। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरान जिन्हें कि कंस्सेशनल रेंस पर फ्लैट्स मिलते हैं, कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने फ्लैट्स सबलैट कर दिये हैं। अब यह एक करप्शन हमारे यहां भी है।

करप्शन हर क्षेत्र में किसी न किसी रूप में विद्यमान है। अब विकास कार्यों में धन लगना है तो करप्शन तो थोड़ा बहुत चलेगा ही लेकिन आखिर विकास कार्य तो हमें करने ही हैं और थोड़ा बहुत इसको सहना ही पड़ेगा। लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि सरकार को करप्शन को रूट आउट करने के लिए प्रयत्नशील नहीं होना चाहिए।

अब विकास कार्य के हेतु जो पैसा खर्च होता है यह तो ठीक है कि कोई ऐसा गांव नहीं है जहां कि कोई काम न हुआ हो लेकिन काम अधूरा हुआ है। कितने ही गांवों में काम अधूरा पड़ा हुआ है। अब जिस किसी सड़क में पत्थर गिरे हैं तो मिट्टी नहीं पड़ी है और जिसके कि कारण वहां पर बैलों के पांव पत्थरों में फंस कर टूट जाते हैं। जहां कुएं खोदे हैं तो उनको आधा खोद कर छोड़ दिया गया है और वहां जानवर गिर कर मरते हैं। लोग इस कारण हमारे विकास कार्यों से सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं। अब उचित यह है कि गांवों में जो अधूरे काम पड़े हुए हैं उनको पूरा किया जाये और किसी भी गांव में कोई अधूरा काम जनता की नजर में नहीं पड़ना चाहिए वरना स्वाभाविक रूप

से जनता में बड़ा असन्तोष पैदा होता है और दुःख होता है .....

डा० मा० श्री० अणे (नागपुर) : जो काम अधूरे रहे उनके पैसे पूरे मिले या नहीं ?

श्री उइके : वह सब अगर पूरे नहीं भी मिले हैं तो उसमें भी हम और आप सम्मिलित हैं । वह जानते हैं मिनिस्टर भी जानते हैं और आप भी जानते हैं । अब क्या कहा जाय और किसको कहा जाय ? सारा वातावरण ही करप्शनमय है । । अब खाली करप्शन करप्शन कहने से ही तो हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है । विकास का होने जरूरी है । जहां जहां विकास जा गा उसके साथ में करप्शन जायेगा, यह एक अनिवार्य बात हो गई है और इसलिये करप्शन को करप्शन कहना छोड़ देना चाहिए ।

रिआर्गेनाइजेशन कमिशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी और जिस पर स पार्लियामेंट में बहस हुई और उसके आधार पर चार प्रदेशों को मिला कर मध्य प्रदेश की स्टेट बनी । कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था कि आवागमन के साधन रेल-रोड से चा ों प्रदेशों के विभागों को जोड़ दिया जाय तथा राजधानी बनाने में केन्द्रीय सरकार सहायता करे और ऐसा होने से यह राज्य भारत में सबसे अच्छा हो जायगा । उस समय के गृह मंत्री ने उस बहस का जवाब देते वक्त वचन दिया था कि रिआर्गेनाइजेशन कमिशन के सुझाव के अनुसार आवागमन के साधन जैसे रेलों और सड़कों की व्यवस्था करना और राजधानी के बनाने आदि में केन्द्रीय सरकार पूरी पूरी सहायता देगी । लेकिन अभी देखने में आता है कि इस वायदे को किये हुए करीब ६ साल हो गये हैं लेकिन अभी तक न वहां कोई रेल बनी है और न कोई सड़क बनी है । आवागमन के साधन बिना ही राजधानी अभी अधूरी पड़ी हुई है । २००, ३०० मील तक सेक्रेटेरियट के अलग अलग विभाग पड़े ए हैं । मिनिस्टर्स लोग थोड़ी दूर रेल से जाते हैं और फिर उसके बाद मोटरें उनकी जगह जगह पर रक्खी हैं उनको लेकर जाते हैं । एक सीधा रास्ता नहीं है और इससे वहां का काम ीक नहीं होता है । मैं चाहता कि जिन कामों को करने का आपने वचन दिया है और वह पूरे नहीं हुए हैं और अधूरे पड़े ए हैं उनको पूरा करने की कोशिश कीजिये ।

इसी तरीके से हम देखते हैं कि वर्गी तथा अपर बैन गंगा की स्कीम हालांकि शुरू से रेकार्ड में मौजूद हैं लेकिन अभी तक उनको वर्क आउट नहीं किया गया है और उस काम को हाथ में नहीं लिया जाता है । यह स्कीम पिछले ५–६ सालों से चल रही हैं लेकिन वह अभी तक वर्क आउट नहीं ई हैं । उस तरफ भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए ।

उस प्रदेश के अन्दर एक तिहाई आदिवासी जनता पहाड़ों के अन्दर रहने वाली है । वहां पर पीने का पा ी का बड़ा अकाल है । इसलिए पीने के पानी की एक समुचित योजना उस प्रदेश के लिए आदिवासियों के माध्यम से होनी जरूरी है ।

आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिए तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो १०० करोड़ रुपया रक्खा गया है उसको कम से कम १५० करोड़ रुपया कर दिया जाये । इस धनराशि को बढ़ाने से ज्यादा बेहतर तो यह होगा कि उसी १०० क ोड़ रुपये का सदुपयोग किया जाये ।

अब मैं अपनी आदिवासियों की समस्याओं पर आता हूं । पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछली पचवर्षीय योजना में जो आदिवासियों के लिए करोड़ों पये खर्च हुए हैं उन से आदिवासियों का विकास नहीं आ है अपितु विनाश ी हुआ है । यह मं ी जी को खूब अच्छे तरीके से खयाल में रखना चाहिए कि जितना विकास नहीं हुआ है उससे अधिक विनाश आ है । अब वह कैसे हुए यह मैं बतलाता हूं । उनका आर्थिक एक्सप्लायटेशन

[श्री उइके]

हुआ, उनका र्मिक एक्सप्लायटेशन हुआ और उन का पोलिटिकल एक्सप्लायटेशन हुआ। ीनों तरह से उनका एक्सप्लायटेशन हुआ।

धार्मिक एक्सप्लायटेशन उनका स तरीके से हुआ कि जितना धर्म परिवर्तन आदिवासियों का पहले नहीं होना था उतना अब ईसाई मिशनिरियों द्वारा उनका धर्म परिव न किया जा रहा है....

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : धर्म परिव न उनका किया जा रहा है यह दातार साहब को सुनाना चाहिए।

श्री उइके : उनका आर्थिक क्सप्लायटेशन इस प्रकार आ कि उनकी आर्थिक समस्या जंगलों पर निर्भर थी। अब जंगल का कानून सब जगह एक सा बन जाने के कारण पत्ते तोड़ लेने पर भी उनके ऊपर काफी जर्माने हो जाते हैं। पहसू उनको जंगल की उपज ोने से आमद हो जाया करती थी लेकिन अब आपके द्वारा रोड्स बना देने से उस इलाके. में वह सब ट्रकों से सामान ल जाते हैं और इस तरह बोझा ढोने से जो उनकी आमदनी होती थी वह भी अब बन्द हो गयी है। कोई भी जा कर देख सकता है कि आज उनके पास पहाड़ों में अपनी जीविका कमाने का कोई साधन बच नहीं रहा है।

पहली और दूसरी पचवर्षीय योजना में क ोड़ों रुपये खर्च हो गये। आदिवासी कल्याण विभाग के अन्तर्गत इस योजना को अमली रूप में परिवर्तित करना आवश्यक है।

यह जो उनकी लूट हो रही है उस लूट को आप बन्द करें और ऐसी व्यवस्थो करें ताकि उनकी हर प्रकार से जो लूट चल रही है वह बन्द हो जाये। इसके लि आप उचित कायदा व कानून बना कर हमारे आदिवासियों की रक्षा करें।

आदिवासियों का ोलिटिकल एक्सप्लाय टेशन भी किया जा रहा है। अभी मेरे यहां बस्तर जिल में बारह आदिवासी गोली से मारे गये। यह पोलिटिकल एक्सप्लायटेशन जो उनका किया जा रहा है यह बहुत खतरनाक है। इस तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए और जल्दी देना चाहिए। वहां स्थिति इतनी गम्भीर है। क स समय में यहां बोल रहा हूं और शायद वहां दूसरी बार गोली चल गई हो। अगला इलेक्शन आ रहा है, इसलिये सारी पोलीटिकल पार्टीज वहां पहुंच रही हैं। यह बताया जाता है कि वे लोग इतने अन्धविश्वासी हैं कि उनको यह कह कर उकसाया गया कि पुलिस पर पिल पड़ो और यदि पुलिस वाले गोली चलायेंगे, तो उन गोलियों का पानी बन जायेगा। अगर तेरह साल की आजादी के बाद भी हमारे देश की जनता इतनी अन्ध-विश्वासी है, तो इस का अर्थ यह है कि इस सम्बन्धमें कल्याण के कामों पर क ोड़ों रुपये खर्च करने से कोई लाभ नहीं आ। वहां की सा ी सिचुएशन बताना सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि वह एक लम्बी कहानी है। वहां पर तीन जिलों में सरका ी कर्मचारियों और आदि-वासियों के बहुत खून हुए हैं और बहुत अरेस्ट्स भी हुई हैं। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करूगा कि तीसरी च-वर्षीय योजना में जो भी सा यहां से सरकार दे, उस का सदुपयोग हो और सही तौर पर काम करने की योजना बने। इस तरफ विशेष ख्याल रखना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

सभापति महोदय : श्री झुनझुन-वाला। माननीय सदस्य वराये मेहरबानी दस मिनट में खत्म कर दें।

श्री झुनझुनवाला (भागलपुर): पंद्रह मिनट मिलने चाहिए।

चेयर मैन साहब, आज डेढ़ महीने से सब महकमों की कार्यवाही पर बहस

हो रही है और वाद-विवाद हो रहा है बहुत से संसद् सिनक्स यह कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां कुछ नहीं हुआ है। यह चीज एक दम से गलत है।

श्री मो० ब० ठाकुर (पाटन): कोई नहीं कहता है।

श्री झुनझुनवाला: बहुत लोग कहते हैं।

हमको यह देखना है कि हम लोगों ने यहां पर तरक्की तो हर एक महकमे में कुछ न कुछ की और और भी तरक्की होने की पूरी आशा है। हमारी जो योजना बनी हुई है, वह एम्प्लायमेंट बेसिस पर नहीं बनी है, लेकिन हमारी सरकार योजना इस तरह से बना रही है, जिस से आहिस्ता आहिस्ता सब को एम्प्लायमेंट मिले—पहले यहां कुछ धन इकट्ठा हो जाये और फिर उस धन से सबको आहिस्ता आहिस्ता एम्प्लायमेंट मिले। ऐसा हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने भी परसों कहा कि हमारे पास जब धन हो जायगा, तभी हम उसको लोगों में वितरण कर सकेंगे और सब लोगों को काम भी दे सकेंगे। परन्तु जो यह योजना बनी है, इससे नीचे के तबके के आदमियों को कहां तक लाभ हुआ है और योजना किस प्रकार से कामयाब हुई है, इस पर उनको विचार करना चाहिए। नीचे के तबके के आदमी एक तो हमारे गृहस्थ हैं, दूसरे जिनको कोई एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं और मिडल क्लास के लोग हैं, जिनके लिये लघु उद्योग और ग्राम-उद्योग सम्बन्धी बहुत सी योजनायें हमारे यहां बनाने की योजना की गई है। लेकिन जैसा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कई बार यहां पर कहा है, जहां तक हमारी योजना का सवाल है, वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन उसके कार्यान्वित होने में हर जगह गड़-बड़ी है। मैं संसद् का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और वित्त मंत्री जी का भी ध्यान खासकर इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। कोई एक खास बात के ऊपर में नहीं बोलना चाहता, वाद-विवाद नहीं करना चाहता। जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में कहा है, हर महकमे पर पूर्ण रूप से वाद-विवाद हो गया है और यदि मैं कोई खास बात कहूं, तो केवल उसका जवाब दिया जा सकता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जहां तक प्लान को कार्यान्वित करने का प्रश्न है जहां तक इस बात का प्रश्न है कि जो रकम हम टैक्सों के द्वारा लोगों से वसूल करते हैं, वह किस तरह खर्च होती है, उस ओर मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। मेरी समझ में जैसा कि हर महकमे पर हुई बहस से प्रतीत होता है हमारे यहां बहुत ही धन का दुरुपयोग है, और जो एफिशेन्सी होनी चाहिए, उससे काम नहीं होता है। यह बात हर महकमे के विषय में बतलाई गई और नीचे के तबके के लोगों को हमारी सरकार जितना फायदा पहुंचाना चाहती है, उतना फायदा उनके पास नहीं पहुंचता है। इसका कारण यह है कि जो हमारे कार्य करने वाले हैं, जो इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने वाले हैं, उनकी मनोवृत्ति इस प्रकार की नहीं है। वे दूसरी ही मनोवृत्ति के हैं। अतएव मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर खास तौर पर आकर्षित करता हूं।

सभापति महोदय: अब माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करें।

श्री झुनझुनवाला: अब तो मैं बैठे जाता हूं।

सभापति महोदय: माननीय सदस्य दो मिन्ट और ले लें।

श्री झुनझुनवाला: मैं इस ओर उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं।

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): I would not have risen to speak at this late hour of the day but for the fact that my hon. friend, Shri Morarka, today and Shri Nathwani yesterday wanted to say certain things against the Estimates Committee's Report about the LIC. They seem to think that the Government would be going against the assurance given if they took over the funds of the LIC for investment. This misapprehension arises out of the fact that Shri Morarka seems to think that when the return for the LIC's function is calculated, the profit is omitted. On ascertainment of facts, I find that this 3½ per cent or 3 per cent will include the profit also. I hope that will remove one of his doubts.

The second point is about the assurance given previously as regards investment in the private sector. Even now after the Government take over the funds, there is no hindrance to a certain portion of the investments being made in the private sector. I do not know why these persons are making such a claim for the private sector when we have definitely decided that our goal is a socialist pattern of society. It does not mean that the life funds of all these policyholders—the innumerable policyholders—should be handed over to a few industrialists in a particular place.

Shri Morarka: Mr. Chairman.....

Shri Basappa: I am not yielding.

Shri Morarka: But this is misrepresentation.

Mr. Chairman: When he is not yielding, what can I do?

Shri Basappa: I do not yield. He may come and speak with me outside.

Even the Chairman of the LIC himself has made a statement that he has no objection to this being done. Here I quote from the Report of the Committee.

> "It is worth noting that when it was put to him whether it would be not desirable for the Government to take over the entire investible funds of the LIC at a rate of interest pre-determined periodically so as to give the Corporation an adequate return, leaving it free to concentrate on business and servicing, he said that personally he saw no objection to the suggestion. He added: 'The only thing is that a reasonable rate of interest will have to be assured to the Corporation'."

When the Chairman of the LIC himself says this, I cannot understand why all these people in the Press and other places are making so much claim for the private sector that all these funds should be invested only in a few speculative trades in some places.

Shri Morarka: Who wants that?

Shri Basappa: It is just like the provident fund. Are we going to make use of provident funds for speculative business?

Again, under the old Insurance Ace, only 10 per cent of the funds would be invested in equities. But in an emergency situation, 30 per cent may be invested in equities. This Parliament as the supreme body must know how the funds of this Corporation should be made use of. There is so much distraction for the LIC. The servicing is hopelessly bad. It is going from bad to worse. Therefore, this function of investment of funds should be removed from the LIC, and so far as the investment of funds is concerned, the Government should take it over, so that things like the Mundhra affairs and other things do not happen. The Government should take over the funds and see that they are properly invested. I do not want to dwell upon this point any more.

Coming to my own State, I want some more funds for the Bhadravati Iron factory. The hon. Finance Minister knows that the book value of the Bhadravati factory is only Rs. 8 crores

and the Mysore Government is earning about Rs. 1 crore from this. Such a very profitable concern should be developed. There is a big scheme for its development. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will give his attention to this.

About taking over the gold mines I do not know at what stage it is. The real question is that the gold mines which seem to be substantial should be worked and all the gold that is there must be found out. When they give the international market value only it is not possible for the Government of Mysore to do anything more. I would earnestly request the hon. Finance Minister to give full attention to this aspect of the matter and see that justice is done to the State of Mysore.

Shri Morarka: At this stage I must make some personal explanation. It is not fair for these to go on records unchallenged. I never asked for a single farthing more for the private sector or any other sector. I never mentioned that. The hon. Member who spoke just now is confusing the issue. All that I said was that when this House has approved the Government's policy in December 1958, can the Estimates Committee over-ride it—over-ride the wishes of the entire House? (*Interruptions*). That may be a view. The Estimates Committee has come with such a recommendation. The Government before taking any decision must come to the House again for approving the change, if any.

17 hrs.

Mr. Chairman We cannot help people having different opinions.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): The Estimates Committee has a right to suggest to the House and the House is entitled to change the policy previously approved.

श्री भूलन सिंह (सीवन) : सभापति महोदय, इस पार्लिमेंट की जिन्दगी में, आखिरी बजट पेश हुआ है और उसी के सिलसिले में यह फाइनेंस बिल आया है । मेरा ख्याल है कि इस फाइनेंस बिल में जो नये टैक्स लगाये गये हैं, उनके विरोध में आवाज उठना स्वाभाविक है । कभी भी लोगों ने टैक्सों को पसन्द नहीं किया है और कभी खुशी खुशी इनको स्वीकार नहीं किया है । हिन्दू भारत, मुस्लिम भारत, अंग्रेज भारत और स्वराज्य भारत, किसी भी वक्त में लोगों ने टैक्सों को पसन्द नहीं किया और हमेशा ही टैक्सों के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई है, आपत्ति की है । मैं आपको राम राज्य की वह कथा याद कराना चाहता हूं जब रामचन्द्र जी जंगलों में गये हुये थे और भरत जी राज करते थे तो उन्होंने इस कद्र कम टैक्स लगाये कि कुछ कि काना ही नहीं । जितने कम टैक्स वह लगा सकते थे लगाये । बाद में जब रामचन्द्र जी वापिस जंगलों से आये और आकर लोगों से पूछा तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि भरत जी के औंधा से बचे तो जीते हैं । आज इस पार्लिमेंट में भी इन टैक्सों का विरोध किया जा रहा है और इसमें कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है । यह बिल्कुल स्वाभाविक है । टैक्स कभी भी आदमी को पसन्द नहीं होते । जो अनुभव मैंने अपनी छोटी सी जिन्दगी में प्राप्त किया है उसके आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूं कि टैक्स किसी राज्य की प्रजा को कभी पसन्द नहीं आये हैं और टैक्सों के कारण कभी भी जनता बरबाद नहीं हुई है । अगर कहीं कभी लोग बरबाद हुये हैं तो उसके और कारण रहे हैं, उसकी नासमझी रही है या वे बुरी आदतें रही हैं जो उसको बरबादी की तरफ ले जाती हैं । बुरी आदतों ने ही लोगों को बरबाद किया है, टैक्सों ने कभी नहीं किया है । टैक्स अदा करने से कोई तबका या कोई वर्ग बरबाद हो जायेगा, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूं ।

मैं समझता हूं कि टैक्स लेना हर सरकार का एक अप्रिय कार्य हमेशा से ही रहा है । लेकिन लोगों को यह बतला दिया जाना चाहिये और उनको विश्वास दिला दिया जाना चाहिये कि टैक्स वसूल करने का ध्येय

[श्री झूलन सिंह]

केवल मात्र वैलफेयर स्टेट के आइडियल्ज को पूरा करना है । हमारे यहां कालीदास जी ने वैलफेयर स्टेट की जो कल्पना की थी, वह इस प्रकार की थी :—

प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं सताभ्योबलिमग्रहीत ।
सहस्रगुण मुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हिरसंरविः ॥

जिस तरह से सूर्य पानी को सोखता है और फिर बरसा देता है जिससे हजारों लाभ लोगों को होते हैं उसी तरह से सरकार का भी यही कर्त्तव्य है कि वह लोगों से टैक्स तो ले लेकिन उनके बदले में जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा भला लोगों का वह कर सकती है, करे ।

इस पार्लिमेंट का दस वर्ष तक सदस्य रहने के बाद और भारत के विभिन्न संगठनों को देखने के बाद मेरा ख्याल है कि सभी क्षेत्रों में सरकार के, इस बात की गुंजाइश है कि बचत की जाये, किफायतशारी की जाये । इस सदन के सामने एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस बात का जिक्र किया है और बताया है कि नान-प्लान सिविल एक्स-पेंडीचर जो है, वह बढ़ता चला जा रहा है और उसमें काफी इकोनोमी की गुंजाइश है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाये ।

इन प्रारम्भिक शब्दों के साथ अब मैं अपनी ओर से कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूं । जो बातें मेरे दिल में बैठी हुई हैं, उनको मैं आपके सामने पेश कर देता हूं । मेरी यह धारणा है कि सरकार ने जो भी फूड एडल-ट्रेशन को रोकने के लिये कदम उठाये हैं, तथा जो भी कानून बनाये हैं, वे प्रभावशाली सिद्ध नहीं हुये हैं । इस बुराई को रोकने में सरकार सर्वथा असफल रही है । मैंने यहां पर प्रश्न पूछे हैं और घूम घूम कर इस चीज को देखा है और भिन्न भिन्न भागों से आये हुए येमित्रों से बातचीत की है और मैं इन सब के आधार पर कह सकता हूं कि फूड एडलट्रेशन का मामला थोड़ा सा भी नहीं सुधरा है । मेरी राय है कि हमारी सरकार को फूड एडलट्रेशन को रोकने का जो काम है, वह स्टेट्स के ऊपर नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये और इस काम को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये और अगर ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है तो इसके लिये कोई और उपाय सोचा जाना चाहिये । फूड एडलट्रेशन की हालत यह हो गई है कि हम जो शाकाहारी लोग हैं हमको तो हितोपदेश की वह बात याद आ जाती है :—

शंकाभिः सर्वमाक्रान्तमन्नंपान चमूतले ।
प्रवृतिः कुत्र कर्त्तव्याजीवितव्यं कथं नु वा ॥

क्या खायें, क्या पियें कुछ समझ में नहीं आ रहा है । एक भी ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिसमें एडलट्रेशन की गुंजाइश न हो । मैंने सुना है कि जो मांसाहारी लोग हैं, वे जो अंडे खाते हैं उनमें भी कछुए के अंडे मिला दिये जाते हैं । ऐसी हालत में अगर भारत सरकार ने हिन्दु-स्तान के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा नहीं की और उनके जीवन स्तर को ठीक बनाये रखने के लिये कोई सख्त कदम नहीं उठाये और हम राजनीतिक सुधारों तथा दूसरे कामों में ही फंसे रह गये तो हिन्दुतान की जनता इतनी क्षीण हो जायेगी कि देश हित का कोई भी बड़ा काम करने की बात तो दूर अपना भी कोई काम नहीं कर सकेगी ।

अब मैं किसानों के संबंध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । मैं स्वयं किसान वर्ग से आता हूं । किसानों में जागृति पैदा करने में तथा अधिक अन्न उपजाओ आंदोलन में उनकी रूचि बढ़ाने में हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने काफी कोशिशें की हैं और यह काम काफी आगे बढ़ा भी है । मैं समझता हूं कि एग्रिकलचरल प्रोड्यूस की अगर किसानों को ठीक वक्त पर और उचित कीमत नहीं मिलती है तो जो प्रयास हम कर रहे हैं, उनमें हमको सफलता नहीं मिल सकती है । अगर किसान का आप उत्साह

नहीं बढ़ायेंगे, उसको कोई इंसैंटिव नहीं ``
तो कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। अगर आपने ऐसा करने का प्रयत्न किया तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि भावी भारत की आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं को समझकर, आगे बढ़ कर इसमें योग देने के लिये वे कृत संकल्प न हों।

हिन्दुस्तान के किसान के बारे में लोगों की यह जो धारणा है कि वह कंजर्वेटिव होता है, वह सही है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ किसान बातों को सीखना चाहता है, इसमें भी कोई शक नहीं है। अपने अनुभव से जो वह सीखता है तथा जो बात उसकी समझ में आ जाती है, उसको वह ऐसा पकड़ता है कि वह चीज लायाबिलिटी नहीं बल्कि एसेट उसके लिये बन जाती है।

हिन्दुस्तान में जब से स्वराज्य हुआ है, भवन बहुत बन रहे हैं। हर साल बजट को तथा दूसरे मंत्रालयों की रिपोर्टों को देखने से पता चलता है कि करोड़ों और अरबों रुपया इस काम के लिये खर्च किया जा रहा है। हम लोगों ने घूम फिर कर इन मकानों को देखा है। उनकी जिन्दगी, उनका जीवन उतना अच्छा नहीं होता है जितना कि जो पहले के मकान बने हुये हैं, उनका है। दिल्ली के आस पास एक सौ बरस पहले जो मकान बने थे उनको ही आप देख लीजिये। उनमें आप कोई कमजोरी नहीं पायेंगे। लेकिन जहां तक हमारे मकानों का संबंध है, वे बनते बाद में हैं, मुरम्मत पहले शुरू हो जाती है। बहुत जल्दी उनकी हालत खराब हो जाती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस ओर भी ध्यान दें और देखें कि जो मकान बनाये जायें वे अच्छे और मजबूत बनाये जायें।

श्री रूप नारायण (मिर्जापुर–रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभापति महोदय, वित्त वधेयक के जरिये वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो टैक्स लगाये हैं, उनसे गरीब जनता के ऊपर बहुत बड़ा भार पड़ा है। एक तरफ तो जो अमीर हैं, उनको रियायतें मिलती हैं दूसरी तरफ गरीब जनता पर बहुत अधिक बोझा डाला गया है। पहले से ही चीजों के भाव बाजार में काफी बढ़े हुये थे लेकिन अब अप्रत्यक्ष कर जो लगे हैं, उनसे तो वे और भी बढ़ गये हैं। जिससे हमारे देहातो की जनता की परेशानी और भी बढ़ गई है। मैं विशेष कर अपनी कांस्टीटयुएंसी की बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं : वहां इस अप्रत्यक्ष कर का काटेज इंडस्ट्री पर बहुत खराब असर पड़ा है। हमारे यहां कालीन की इंडस्ट्री है, जो कि शायद हमारे देश में इस चीज का सब से बड़ा सेंटर है। इस पर जो टैक्स लगा दिया गया है उससे हमारी इस काटेज इंडस्ट्री पर बड़ा असर पड़ने जा रहा है। यहां कई बार कहा गया, वित्त मंत्री जी से भी कहा गया कि इस टैक्स से सरकार का कोई पर्विशे आर्थिक फायदा नहीं है क्योंकि हमारे वूल की जो कार्पेट होती है वह विशेष कर बाहर भेजी जाती है। ५ करोड़ रु० की कार्पेटस एक्सस्पोर्ट होती हैं। उस एक्स्पोर्ट पर हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वे ड्रा बैक देंगे। हमारे यहां के कालीन से सिर्फ ४ लाख रु० के टैक्सों की आय होती है जिस में ३ लाख, ८० हजार रु० वे ड्रा बैक में दे देते हैं, सिर्फ २० हजार रु० का फायदा है। इस २० हजार रु० के लिये इतना बड़ा हैरेसमेंट इंडस्ट्री पर करना उचित नहीं है। इस से बहुत गड़-बड़ियां पैदा हो सकती हैं। इस लिये मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि किसी तरह से वूल पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है, जो कि खास तरह के वूल पर लगाया है और काटेज इंडस्ट्री के काम में आता है, उस पर से इस को माफ कर दिया जाय।

17:00 hrs.

सिल्क पर भी टैक्स लगाया गया है और

[श्री रूप नारायण]

मेटल पर भी जो कि बनारस और मिर्जापुर में विशेष इंडस्ट्री हैं। सिल्क से फैंसी साड़ियां बहुत अच्छी बनती हैं और यह बड़ी अच्छी इंडस्ट्री है। इस पर टैक्स लगने के कारण वहां के लोगों को बहुत परेशानी है। मेटल का काम भी वहां बहुत अच्छा होता है। यह एक ही सहारा है मजदूरों के लिये और गरीबों के लिये। इस इंडस्ट्री में बनारस और निर्जापुर में बहुत से मजदूर लग जाते हैं। इन पर भी टैक्स लगा दिया गया है। इससे यह इंडस्ट्रीज बहुत खराब होने जा रही हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि बूल के साथ कम से कम मेटल और सिल्क पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है वह उस को भी माफ करें।

फिर केरासिन आयल पर टैक्स लगा दिया गया है। हम लोग जब अपनी कांस्टिटुएंसी में जाते हैं तो देखते हैं कि रिहन्द डैम बन रहा है और उससे बिजली पैदा होने वाली है। हम ने गांव गांव में जा कर लोगों से कहा कि उन को रोशनी मिलेगी और दूसरे कामों के लिये बिजली मिलेगी। अब रिहन्द डैम बन कर तैयार हो रहा है लेकिन उस की बिजली बिड़ला जी की अल्यूमिनियम फैक्ट्री को दे दी गई। इस चीज का जबाब मैं गांव वालों को नहीं दे सकता हूं। केरासिन आयल यानी मिट्टी का तेल जो लोगों को मिलता था, उस पर भी आप ने टैक्स लगा दिया। इस के लिये मैं लोगों को जा कर क्या जबाब दूंगा? आप ने उन के घर में भी जा कर अन्धकार कर दिया। उस को मिट्टी के तेल के नाम पर जो सफेद मिट्टी का तेल मिला करता था उस पर टैक्स लगाया गया है। हम गावों में जा कर देखते हैं कि सफेद मिट्टी का तेल ही चलता है; उनको क्या मालूम कि लाल मिट्टी का तेल क्या है और सफेद तेल क्या है? सीधी बात है कि उनको जो कुछ मिलता है उसी को वे जलाते हैं। इस तरह आप हर तरह से उनको परेशान कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ जिन पर डाइरेक्ट टैक्स लगाना चाहिये उन को आप राहत दे रहे हैं।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : किसी को नहीं दिया है।

श्री रूप नारायण : डाइरेक्ट टैक्स आपने कहां लगाया है?

इस के बाद मैं कुछ अपनी कांस्टिटुएन्सी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। बहुत दिनों से हमारे मिर्जापुर की मांग है कि गंगा पर पुल बनाया जाय। कई मंत्री सेन्टर के और स्टेट के वहां जा कर लोगों से कह आये, आश्वासन दे आये कि गंगा पर मिर्जापुर में पुल बनेगा। लेकिन जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कहा जाता है तो वे कहते हैं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से कहो कि हम को पैसा दे, और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से कहा जाता है तो वे कहते हैं कि हम ने पैसा दे दिया, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कहो कि वे इस को बनायें। इस ढंग से हम समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं कि आखिर कौन पुल बनायेगा और कैसे वह बनेगा। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि सेंटर जो पैसा दे वह खास तौर से मिर्जापुर में गंगा नदी पर पुल बनाने के लिये जाय ताकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उस की जिम्मेदारी समझे और उस पुल को बनाये।

इसके बाद मैं कुछ हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। जैसा यहां पर पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव ने कहा, हरिजनो के विषय में दरअसल जो ठोस काम होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो रहा है। हम ने कई बार इस हाउस में कहा सब को आराम दिया जाता है, और दिया जाना चाहिये, रिफ्यूजियों को भी दिया जाना

चाहिये । जो मजदूर हैं उन को बसाने के लिये मकान बनाये जाते हैं, लेकिन हरिजनों की आज हालत यह है कि उन को झोंपड़ी रखने के लिये भी जमीन नहीं दी जाती है । हरिजनों के लिये यह बड़ा भारी काम होगा यदि सरकार यह फैसला कर ले कि प्रत्येक हरिजन परिवार को, जिस के पास जमीन नहीं है, कम से कम आधा एकड़ जमीन रहने के लिये देगी क्योंकि आज कल वे दूसरों की जमीनो में रहते हैं और इससे उन को बड़ी परेशानी है ।

दूसरी चीज उन्होंने दस वर्ष के रिजर्वेशन के विषय में कही कि इस तरह से हरिजनों और शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स में कास्ट्स की भावना को आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है । मैं दावे से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो प्राविंशलिज्म और कास्टीज्म कम्यूनलिज्म पैदा हुआ है वह हरिजनों में नहीं पैदा हो रहा है, दूसरे लोगों में पैदा हो रहा है । आज हरिजनों के अपलिफ्ट के लिये जो लोग काम कर रहे हैं उन में भी कास्टीज्म और प्राविंशिलिज्म नहीं है, बल्कि जब भी हरिजन लोग अपने करीब के आदमी के बराबर आने की कोशिश करते हैं तो लोग उन से कहते हैं : हरिजन, हरिजन । मैं कहता हूं कि जब भी वे लोग दूसरों से बराबरी का दावा करते हैं तो उन पर मार पड़ने लगती है । आप गांवो में जा कर देखिये, वे लोग वहां पर सिर ऊंचा कर के चल नहीं सकते हैं, पानी नहीं पी सकते हैं, खाना नहीं खा सकते हैं । जब पी वे बराबरी का दावा करते हैं, उन पर मार पड़ती है, उन के घर जलाये जाते हैं । इसलिये हरिजनों को जो थोड़ा सा प्रिविलेज दिया जाता है उस से यह कभी नहीं समझना चाहिये कि देश में उससे कास्टीज्म और प्राविंशलिज्म आ जायेगा । आज आप हर एक स्टेट में जा कर देखिये कि क्या हो रहा है, जबलपुर में क्या हो रहा है, और जगहों में क्या हो रहा है ? क्या यह सब हरिजन करते हैं ? आज भी जो लोग हरिजन नहीं हैं वे लोग कम्यूनिलिज्म पैदा कर रहे हैं । इसलिये मैं सरकार से और हाउस से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन बातों का ध्यान न कर के हरिजनों के फायदे के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया दिया जाय ।

17·07 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

Shri Morarji Desai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the debate on the Finance Bill offers opportunities to all hon. Members to speak on whatever subject they like, and sky only is the limit. Therefore, it is easy for them to make many points. But it makes my task very difficult. It is impossible for me to cover all the points that are raised, nor would it be possible for me to request my colleagues in other Ministries to come here and intervene and speak on all those points. If I do so, then much of the time will be taken up only by the Ministers and ample time will not be left to hon. Members to speak on the Bill. Therefore, Sir, one suffers from a handicap, and bearing that in mind I shall try to speak about the main points that have been made in this debate.

Coming first to the question which is very relevant to the Finance Bill, the question of taxation, much has been discussed and it has been said now, and will be said again, I have no doubt, that indirect taxes are very harmful or that they should not be resorted to, and that direct taxes should be increased more, that indirect taxes have reached the limit and that the direct taxes are not being properly utilised or properly levied.

I have, Sir explained the point of view of Government in this matter several times, and yet I think it is profitable to discuss this point again and again so that our minds are clarified further and debating points get narrow even in this matter.

Sir, what has been the policy of Government, The taxation policy of Government has been outlined in the draft of the Third Five Year Plan. It was stated here that the Third Plan will necessitate increase both in direct and in indirect taxation, as also mea-

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sures to raise the surpluses of public enterprises. As regards income and corporation taxes, further increase in yields will have to be sought mainly through a tightening of tax administration, watch on expense accounts of companies and other measures to check tax evasions; indirect taxes, and increase in the price of products of public enterprises. It must be recognized that it is bound to raise prices and costs. But this is part of the calculated sacrifices that have to be made. Therefore, when some hon. Members on the opposite side say that this Finance Bill comes from a person who represents Indian and foreign monopolists, I can only say that they are talking from their imagination or from their prejudice and not from facts. And here I do not represent my person. I do not represent here my views alone. I represent here the views of been not only expressed but have been accepted by this hon. House from time to time.

Shri C. D. Pande: By a majority of the people.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am saying it is the House which represents the whole country. If some people have opposed it, it does not mean that they are not equally bound by the vote of the House. Afterwards to say that they are not bound would not be fair and would not be proper because, whether one agrees or one does not agree, the verdict of this House is supreme and is binding on all the people of the country and anybody who does not accept that verdict be entitled to claim the citizenship of this country. That is how I look at this problem. One can still give one's objections, but one cannot say that he does not acept it. One has got to accept it. One can try to go and change it; but one has got to accept it, and while accepting it, one can go and try to change it. Therefore, it is no use making an allegation against an individual, saying that he is trying to thwart the whole thing.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is strange that it comes from a Gandhian.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not see how this is inconsistent with Gandhian philosophy. On the contrary, this is completely consistent with Gandhian philosophy, as I look at it. But this is not the place for airing my views on that subject. But if my hon. friend is prepared to discuss it with me, I am prepared to give him as many hours as he likes on this issue. Either he will satisfy me or I will satisfy him. I am quite sure that he will have to accept my viewpoint. But I do not want to take the time of the House on this issue.

Therefore, it will be seen what we have done in this budget. We have tightened the expense account of companies. That is a process that we have already undertaken. We have also tried to see that there is an increase in personal taxation; that also we have done at the highest slabs. But, one year's taxation cannot include everything. It is a five year period and it can be judged at the end of five years. But I cannot disclose this policy today; that would not be wise for me. I cannot give five years' budget in one budget and, therefore, it need not be thought that what has been now done is the only thing. It will be done in future. At every suitable opportunity and at the proper time all necessary measures to tap all sources of taxation, both direct and indirect, will be resorted to so that the Plan is properly fulfilled not only in the matter of financial resources but in the aims for which the resources are to be mobilised. That is how the financial policy of this country is prepared.

Therefore, I hope my hon. friends will bear this basic matter in mind, and if they bear this in mind, then they will easily see that the indirect taxes that have been levied this time are not such as will fall on the very poor people of this country. A part of it does fall on them; I cannot deny it. But it is not possible for me not to touch the poor people very carefully; that is not possible. Some will be touched somewhere. Therefore, I cannot deny that. But the bulk of it falls

only on people who can afford it. And if one looks at the increase which will be caused in the prices, one will be convinced that what has been stated here is not justified by the facts as they are.

If the new levies are considered, they cover 18 out of the 31 items touched by Central excise under the recent Budget proposals. That is the Economic Adviser's index of wholesale prices, if that is considered. These items have a weightage of 17 per cent in the wholesale price index and they are expected to account for a little over 88 per cent of the estimated additional revenue from the Central excise. If the new levies as also the increase in existing duties are added to the wholesale prices, the proposed changes in Central excise should not raise the all-commodities index by more than 0.4 per cent over the pre-Budget level of 126.4.

It will thus be seen that the price level does not increase as is imagined. But there can be no tax on earth which cannot be objected to by somebody or the other. If all the objections are put together, the objections become very much, no doubt. But if each objection is considered on its merits, it will be seen by others that it is not very valid. That is what I am told. Everybody who comes with his objection says, "You levy it on others but do not levy it on me". It means that it is justified. Considering all those people, all taxes are justified. That is what it will mean. Why should I not draw that inference from all that they say if one draws the inference that every single objection combined together means objection to all? If every single man's saying that the other things are justified, is collected together then all are justified. That is the inference which I would also draw. Therefore one can look at it as one wants to look at it.

The enhancement of import duties directly impinges upon seven items figuring in the wholesale price index. It should not account for a rise of more than 0·06 per cent. in the all-commodities index over the pre-Budget level. This is on the assumption that the increases in duties are wholly shifted to buyers which may not actually happen. In any case, therefore, the combined effect of the increase in Central excise and in import duties on wholesale prices should not exceed 0·46 per cent.

I was asked whether we are taking this into consideration or not when we prepared the taxation prposals and when we place them before the House. We do consider these things and their effects. But it is not possible to do it meticulously when the Budget proposals are prepared because one cannot go and enquire about figures. Otherwise, the Budget proposal will be found out. Therefore, one suffers from some handicaps. But after the Budget proposals are declared, these things are gone into. We also try to go into the consumer prices as they are affected as a result of these proposals in several cities. As a result of that examination of some industrial centres, like, Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Madras and Delhi, I find that the estimated rise in the consumer price index numbers for the working class amounts in Bombay to 0·4, in Calcutta to 0·3, in Madras to 0.2, In Delhi to 0,2 and in Kanpur to 0·4. This is the increase. Yet, I hear from several hon. Members that this will affect all the poor people. If this increase affects all the poor people and if this has got to be taken care of then we will not be able to make any progress in this country because no taxation can be levied in that case.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the actual price?

Shri Morarji Desai: The actual prices also settle down after the first spurt. As I said earlier, it will be my endeavour to see in the coming months that such things do not happen in future if we can advise methods whereby these prices do not rise either just before or soon after the

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Budget. I do not know whether it is going to be possible to do so. But I want to make a serious attempt at trying to find out a remedy for achieving this end and I shall be very thankful to all hon. Members if they can suggest to me ways and methods to achieve this result.

When I said in the Rajya Sabha that society ought to take care of itself, I was told by the Leader of the Communist Group that it was encouragement to take the law in their own hands. There was nothing which was more surprising to me. But I should not have been surprised, because I know that the hon. Member's mind goes only to illegal channels and never to legal channels. Therefore, he does not think of anything but illegal methods, of anything but violence; and therefore he always twists, because that is the temperament of a violent nature, and therefore that is what would be said.

How can it ever be imagined that I can expect that society should take the law into its own hands and then afterwards create chaos and confusion? That way a society can never become happy. When I said this, I said that society ought to organise itself in this matter by co-operative stores, by public opinion, by not buying from these shops and by showing them their displeasure so that these people may come round themselves. Ultimately, if a democracy is to grow up on sound lines and is to be effective and is to be happy and quite free, then they will have to cultivate this courage and they will have to cultivate this attitude; and it is there that we should help them and not try to excite them and encourage them to violence or to take the law into their own hands. That is what I meant.

Therefore, it becomes dangerous for me sometimes to speak without an explanation to my hon. friends, because they can go and do it and afterwards quote me and bring me as a witness, saying that I am responsible for their exciting the people. It is therefore that I have to clarify that point on this occasion.

Then it was argued at the same time that we are giving them several concessions in direct taxes. I do not know where I have given concessions in direct taxes, except it be in the interests of larger production, except it be in the interests of development. That is all that one has done. I have not given any concessions where they are not deserved. Let anything be pointed out. Nobody pointed out anything. The hon. Member who says that I represent foreign monopolists does not point out which foreign monopolists they are. He perhaps knows more foreign people than I know. But I do not see any monopolies in this country. Where are the monopolies? We do not encourage any monopolies. It has been our aim to see that there are no monopolies. But there are rich people, no doubt. A few rich people there are. But they are also taxed. Is it proposed that we should take away all the wealth from them? Well, one can take it away once for all and then reduce them completely to the lower level. But what one is going to do the next year? How are the expenses of the Government to be managed next year? We won't get any revenue if we are going to work that way. We must see that they give more and more. Let them earn more, but let them give more, and we should take more. Therefore, taxation is also a method of saving. While my hon. friend Shri Masani said that burden of one tax is more and more—that is the direct tax, he goes to the other extreme and says that we are erring on the other side. Well, Sir, therefore it proves that we are somewhere on the right side. But his comparison also was not correct. It cannot be said that the direct taxes in this country are the highest in the world. They look the highest.

Shri M. R. Masani: I gave the figures.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is where I want to put a suggestion for my hon. friend's consideration. He is a very thoughtful person and considers himself a great economist, which I am not.

Shri M. R. Masani: I don't: I am only a student.

Shri Morarji Desai: Well, if he is not, then he is on my level. But I would like him to consider this, that an increase of hundred thousand in the west is not the same thing as a hundred thousand in this country. A hundred thousand, in terms of the minimum income per capita in those countries, would mean, compared to hundred thousand in this country, about fifteen lakhs.

Shri M. R. Masani: Not in purchasing power.

Shri Morarji Desai: Well, in purchasing power it is more. Let it be examined. I am prepared to go into it. Therefore, to say that the percentage should be the same as obtains in those countries is wrong. If it is examined from this point of view it will be found that we are not erring on the other side, as he is saying, but we are erring on the right side. Therefore, whenever we are able to find that it is possible to tap these sources more, we shall certainly do so without any hesitation, whether the one side says one thing or the other side says another. Therefore, we shall not be deterred from doing that.

Then, in the other countries also, there are very heavy sales taxes and excise duties also; and those people pay also indirectly very heavily for all the luxury items. That is, there are taxes of that nature. But, here too, the excises are paid more by these people than by the poor people, because we have excluded those articles which affect generally the poor people.

Of course, I cannot say that the duty on kerosene does not affect the poor people, but kerosene again stands on a different category altogether. It involves a heavy drain on us in foreign exchange, and, therefore, we have got to see that we conserve our foreign exchange to the maximum extent possible, consistantly with the requirements of our people. It is, therefore, that we have increased the tax on white kerosene, and did not do so on inferior kerosene.

Then, it is argued that inferior kerosene is not obtainable. I quite grant that, but it was therefore that I said, while moving for the consideration of this Bill, that we were trying to see, and we had arranged that inferior kerosene would be obtainable, and that more and more was imported of that type, so that we paid less in foreign exchange and people also did not suffer and they would not have to pay more taxes in this connection.

It will, therefore, be seen that this is not merely a revenue measure, but it is more a conservation measure for this purpose, for the finances of our country, and for coming to better times in future so that we can spend better in the future.

Then, in giving certain concessions, which I gave, it was always before my mind that I should consider the requirements of poor people and see that no harassment was caused, and facilities were given to them so that they could work better and better. It was, therefore, that those concessions were given.

I was very much pained in this matter to hear what my hon. friend Shri Goray said; when I announced a concession on four looms, and said that this concession would be applied only to four looms working on one shift only, he said that this was done to profit the Surat people who belonged to my constituency.

Shri C. D. Pande: Very unfair.

Shri Morarji Desai: There could be nothing more encharitable than that.

Shri Goray: I said that I did not want this misunderstanding to go round.

Shri Morarji Desai: No; I know that this charge was made by the very people who briefed him, and who had come and seen me also. They are his party people, because they put on red caps; that is why I identified them; otherwise, I would not have identified them. They had come with red caps.

Shri Goray: There may be some white caps also among them.

Shri Morarji Desai: One white cap and three red caps; but the white cap was their companion. A white cap can be put on by anybody, because that is a thing which anybody can take, and we can be blamed for that; that is also what can be done, but I cannot put on red caps on myself and get you blamed. I cannot do that. That is the difference between us.

Another hon. Member also said the same thing. I told those people that 'If you are going to talk in this strain, I am not going to discuss the matter further with you.' But I cannot say that to my hon. friend here. I have to convince him that what he has said is not right. These four looms working one shift are not a pecularity for Surat city only. I shall, therefore, give facts in this matter. A survey was made, not now, but in 1959. And I have been trying to see from 1959 that all the wrong methods in the matter of powerlooms and the wrong use of concessions that were given to powerlooms are removed and are put a stop to. And I have begun to take steps in this direction from 1959; and in three years I have tried to complete the picture; this year, I have completed it. It is therefore that it is found that these powerloom people are now saying that they must be exempted for three shifts. But it is they who created the greatest mischief by using partitions of larger units into four power looms so that they were exempted for three shifts. But no genuine family can ever work four looms in its house for three shifts at any time. A genuine family which works four looms is also rare. It is only two looms which can be worked in a house. More than that, nobody can do. Others who engage other labour are master weavers, and master weavers are taking to all these methods of dividing them and making them into units of four so that they have the full advantage of all the concessions.

It is therefore that this had to be plugged. But in the inquiry that I made it was found that the Poona Central Excise Collectorate had 44 units working three power looms each in one shift only and had 38 units of four power looms each working one shift. Mysore similarly had 36 units and 152 units. On the other hand, the Baroda Collectorate, which includes Surat, had only 7 and 50 such units. These figures are for powerlooms weaving cotton fabrics.

So far as art silk is concerned, Mysore had 121 units of 3 looms each working one shift only and 195 units of 4 looms each working one shift. Then Baroda had 16 and 216 such units. Taking the figures for the country as a whole, the Baroda Collectorate had 57 three and four looms working in one shift as against a total of 416 units for all the collectorates taken together. Thus Surat has less than 14 per cent. of such units.

Therefore, it will be seen that this concession was not given for Surat alone or mainly for Surat. If Surat gets an advantage, does it mean that because it happens to be my constituency, I should exclude it from the concession? Then also it would be dishonest. Honesty does not consist in putting those people with whom one works at a disadvantage. Honesty requires that they should not get a greater advantage. But honesty also requires that they must

not have a disadvantage. Therefore, it is wrong and very uncharitable to make this suggestion of Gujarati-Maharashtrian. That is what his men had said to me.

Therefore, I consider this is a wrong thing to say. I consider it a very painful thing that this sort of considerations should be brought in this hon. House. Therefore, I would request my hon. friend to disabuse himself of this idea that anything is done in order to favour one centre or the other.

Again, may I say that the request for these four powerlooms did not come from Surat? It came from other sides. Therefore, it was not even at their request that this was done. They were one of the people who requested. But there were others who requested even before that. But it was not done on their request only. I have been trying to study this problem and I find that it can be solved only by this method.

My hon. friend, Shri Morarka, said that the concession was being lessened, I do not know how he found out that the concession is lessened. One can say that the concession does not go as far as one wants it go. That I can understand. With that I have no quarrel. But I have gone further into the concessions because the concessions which we had given included only two looms. Two looms had complete concession. But now four looms which had no concession are given concession, and they work for only one shift.

My hon. friend, Shri Khadilkar, tried to raise a constitutional objection. He is very fond of finding some constitutional flaw, though it is a little less nowadays. Formerly it was much more. So far as that is concerned, old habits do not die quickly. Therefore, it again cropped up.

Now, there is absolutely no constitutional objection to this. Government can certainly levy taxation by class. This is a class of workers or a class of industry which covers all units which work four looms for one shift only. This comes in a different category. There is absolutely no bar to it. Law has been consulted in this matter and law has supported this. And this has been done all the while. It is not for the first time that this has been done. Therefore, any such legal quibbling is not going to get any concession from me in this matter. If a concession is deserved, I am prepared to give it. If I am convinced at any time later on also that it is necessary to give any concession in a genuine case I shall always be ready to do so. That is my function. The function of the Government and the function of the Finance Minister is not that he should only take money from everybody. His function is that he should take money from wherever it is possible to do so properly and also to help them to earn more so that he can get more and also to see that where concessions are deserved they must be given even without asking. I would not wait even for an application if I am convinced that it is necessary to give that concession. That is the attitude with which this Government has been functioning.

Shri Goray (Poona): Can you justify the incidence of taxation on 4 powerlooms running 3 shifts a day?

Shri Morarji Desai: If those people think that it is not profitable for them, let them work only one shift and they will pay no tax. So, it is really better for them. Why are they not doing that? (*Interruption*). Then, it will be a family affair. Then, it will not be a master weaver's affair. Are my hon. friends interested in master weavers or are they interested in weavers? Master weavers cut at the very root of the handloom industry. It is, therefore, that master weavers ought not to be encouraged. Master weavers are taking advantage of all the facilities given; and, therefore, we have got to protect the real handloom weavers in this

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matter. And, that is the attempt I have been making in the taxation proposals which I have framed, especially in the matter of handlcoms.

Mr. Speaker: Master weavers are factory owners and they should have factory obligations.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is exactly the position, Sir, as you have stated.

Shri Goray: They are small people; they are middle class people; they are not rich people.

Mr. Speaker: There are 50,000 handloom weavers in my district.

Shri Goray: I am not discriminating against them. I am saying that middle class men who are earning by honest labour should not be taxed. (*Interruption*).

Shri Morarji Desai: Then I come to the question which has been mentioned before and which was mentioned today and which has created a little amount of heat and a little misunderstanding, the question of the investible funds of the LIC about which the Estimates Committee has made some recommendations.

I would say that this Government pays the most respectful attention to whatever the Estimates Committee says. But, that does not mean that Government can accept every recommendation that is made by the Estimates Committee, because ultimately, it is the duty and function of Government to see that whatever is suggested is examined properly and accepted if it is beneficial to the people and not accepted if it is not beneficial to the people.

This is not such a simple matter. The recommendations made would receive all the consideration. But they are all of a very vital character and they are not such as can be easily disposed of. We have got to consider them in all their bearings. And, Government has got to take a decision on them. Therefore, I would not give any opinion on it.

But, there is no question of any funds being taken away anywhere. The LIC also, when it is making an investment, is making the investment according to the policy which has been approved by this hon. House. We have laid down that policy. It was discussed here and it was given to them. We can change it if necessary. But, there is also the consideration that there should be an investment in the private sector which was being made before according to the assurance given by my predecessor who had moved this Bill for nationalisation at that time. And that is being done.

Of course, everything can be changed by the hon. House whenever they think fit to do so; and nobody can question the wisdom of this House. But it has got to be done properly, with full consideration, if it is to be considered wisdom. Otherwise, it may not be considered wisdom at all. It is, therefore, that we have got to give full consideration. Therefore, let there be no heat generated about it. This will be considered in all its aspects. And, until it is considered and until a decision is taken by Government to the contrary, the present policy stands and it does not change at all in that sense.

Then my hon. friend from Kerala.

Mr. Speaker: It is Kerala.

Shri Morarji Desai: I apologise for my ignorance of the Malayalam language; I hope I will be pardoned.

Mr. Speaker: Otherwise, Karela will become bitter.

Shri Morarji Desai: I did not say 'Karela'; I said Kerala. But Karela is very beneficial; it cures diabetes. He said that that State was being neglected. Well, Sir, if it is an election propaganda for his Party, I can have no objection. That has been so from the beginning.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I had quoted Congressmen from there.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know whom they have quoted. But in this matter when he said that the Finance Ministry was at the root of all evils of Kerala, it only means that he wants me to be removed. But then I am not a person who is very difficult to be removed. But removing me does not serve his purpose because there will be others to replace me, who will not be like him and who will not be following his policies. Therefore, what is the use of having a personal prejudice?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: If by removing you the banks are to be opened, I prefer removing you.

Shri Morarji Desai: If the banks are opened, then they will go into liquidation; that is what exactly the hon. friend wants; that is what I feel. Let us consider about the banks also. About the Palai Bank I had explained the case fully to this hon. House. It was gone into by the High Court. I may be deficient in understanding; the Reserve Bank may be deficient in understanding. But it was before the High Court that the case was put by the directors. Sufficient time was taken; about two or three months' time was taken over it. Now, if the High Court came to the conclusion that the Reserve Bank was perfectly right, that there was no other way but liquidation, why is it not even now agreed that that is so? Therefore, it is no use repeating the same allegations even when they are proved to be wrong. If the Palai Bank could have been at that time maintained without liquidation, I would have gone to any length to do so consistently with proper safeguards and consistently with regard for morality; if I could do that, I would have done that. But it was not possible for me to do so without creating great harm in the whole country or without undertaking liabilities which I could not have met. It was, therefore, that it was taken to liquidation. Now we are trying to see that results are quickly achieved and payments are quickly made. The liquidator, as happens usually in other cases, is not working on a commission; he is working on a salary. Therefore, the liquidation costs are going to be minimum and the maximum amount will be recovered and given to them.

The question is asked: why no action has been taken against the directors? The process has just now begun. All the accounts have to be examined and the directors, if they are found fault with, are bound to be prosecuted or action is bound to be taken against them. Nobody is going to leave anybody but nobody is going to be pursued or persecuted because my hon. friends want them to be persecuted. That will not happen. But we will try to see that justice is done. But for that time has got to be given. The ways of democracy may be a little slow but they are sure and they are just. The other ways may be quick but they are destructive, they are unjust and they are cruel. Therefore, we cannot take to the other ways. He said again that the shipyard.....

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What about the five banks which are still closed?

Shri Morarji Desai: I thought that the same argument will apply to them and that my hon. friend would not require more explanation. I will give the explanation about the other five banks also. The five banks, as I said even before, have been given moratorium at their own request. We do not go and apply moratorium without their asking for it. Why did they ask for moratorium? They asked for it because they were very nervous; they were getting into difficulties. What is the meaning of their getting into difficulties? There was something somewhere wrong or something weak, and therefore they have got to be examined. Now they are examined. They are going to be amalgamated with other banks, but other banks must be ready to do so. I am trying to make

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them do so. But that also can be done consistently with the safety of the bigger banks. All these things are being done as quickly as possible, and I am quite sure that a very satisfactory result will be achieved as soon as possible; it will not be very late. If my hon. friends allow me to do the work as it should be done and do not put in handicaps in the way, things will be done more quickly and will not be delayed. But if they go on doing wrong things as they are trying to do, I am afraid it will be delayed and the fault will be theirs. That is all that I have got to say about banks.

Then the hon. Member said that the Finance Ministry did not give them foreign exchange. There again, it is not proper representation, or probably he does not know the facts. As far as I know, there was only a question of one hydro-electric project in regard to which they wanted power plants to be imported either from the United Kingdom or the USA or Germany and for which they wanted free exchange. We have no free exchange just now. If I had no free exchange, how could I give it? Therefore we suggested to them, "you buy it from Yugoslavia where we are getting it for rupee. If you get it then you will not be delayed." But they were set on buying it from elsewhere. What am I going to do? I cannot therefore say that I can give free exchange which is not there. I did not put any spoke in the wheel. On the contrary I tried to help them. We have helped Kerala as much as we could. We have gone out of our way to do so. My hon. friend says that there is only Rs. 74 lakhs invested in Kerala. But he does not realise that grants have been given to Kerala every year, and they will be continued to be given. The Finance Commission is sitting there. We have given everything we could.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The public sector industries. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Morarji Desai: But public sector industries also are not there everywhere. The shipyard is coming there. He says that the shipyard has not come up in a year. How can it come up in a year? We must realise that with one shipyard which we have with us we are finding it difficult to work it as efficiently as we want to work it. We are getting more and more experience in this regard and if we hurry and bring immediately something else, we will again get into the soup. Therefore, we are trying to take a little time over it. But it will not be ten years, as my hon. friend thinks. It is going to be there as soon as it is possible consistently with success.

Formerly, before it was sanctioned, my hon. friends started a story in Kerala—that I had stopped it and I was taking it to Gujarat! They say all sorts of things. I am their special favourite. You see they do not believe in God and therefore they take my name all the while! (*Interruptions*).

Then there was a question about the Pay Commission. It was raised by my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee. He said there are some concessions which he had asked for and which are not given.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Implementation.

Shri Morarji Desai: Implementation is being done as quickly as possible. But it must be realised that when hundreds of thousands of people are concerned things are bound to take a little time. One cannot go about it like a bull in a china-shop and break everything. One has got to do it in such a manner that faults are not found. Otherwise, those faults will again be cited here and we will be called to account for them. It is a matter of money, and therefore it has got to be done very carefully. But when he said that there should be no victimisation, well, this Government does not believe in victimisation; it does not believe in vindictiveness. But it believes certainly in discipline, and

discipline has got to be observed. If these people have come to any fault or have come to any mishap, it is all due to the company of my hon. friend and his friends. If they have not encouraged them in the wrong line that they have taken, they would not have come to this mishap. Now, if he wants us to pay for his faults, we are not prepared to oblige. How can we do so? We have got to see that in future this does not happen. That is why we have got to take the minimum steps that are to be taken and it is only the minimum steps that they are taking. The Auditor-General's office is not working under me. It is an independent office. I cannot examine those cases.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Technically.

Shri Morarji Desai: Not technically but alo in fact and in law. They are capable enough of looking after it. I have absolutely no reason to suppose that the Auditor-General is not fair or is not just. I am quite sure that he is quite just, quite fair and even more liberal than myself. Therefore, no useful purpose wlil be served if I am to examine the case, because I am bound to be a bit strict in this matter. I cannot be soft in matters of discipline. I am not going to allow the integration of this country to be destroyed, where there are so many impulses for disintegration. I do not want that to happend. Therefore, if minimum steps are taken to restore discipline, we cannot minimise them and we cannot undo them. I think what the Auditor-General is doing is quite right. That is all that I have to say to the hon. Member in this connection.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Apply your medicine to your own colleagues. What about discipline among some of your colleagues? It will serve the country much more if you can discpline them here and in the States.

Shri Morarji Desai: I can discipline only those whom I have to discipline. I do not say my colleagues are undisciplined. I do not grant it.

Shri Nath Pai: We are paying for their indiscipline.

Shri Morarji Desai: If my hon. friend looks after his own discipline, others will look after themselves.

Mr. Speaker: Did any of the hon. Minister's colleagues go on strike?

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): In States they have gone on strike. In Andhra I think every hon. Minister has gone on strike.

Shri Narayanankutty: In Bihar some of the Deputy Ministers went on strike the other day and disciplinary action was taken.

Shri Morarji Desai: None of my colleagues have ever gone on strike. We may have been sometimes fatigued and may be taking some rest. That is possible.

Shri Nath Pai: One Minister accuses another Minister of sabotage. That is what we have heard. The Defence Ministry has accused the Ministry of Rehabilitation of sabotage.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is also a wrong representation. The Defence Ministry never accused another Ministry of sabotage. They only said that those people who are working there may be responsible for some sabotage. That does not mean the Ministry is responsible for sabotage. I do not know why these things are being attributed to my colleagues for nothing?

An Hon. Member: You have done your duty.

Shri Morarji Desai: Not only that, I do not work on prejudice. That is all that I have got to say. Therefore, to say that Kerala has been neglected is thoroughly unjust to this Government. But if it is said that we are not fulfilling all that is asked for, then I have got to plead guilty. But that cannot be done anywhere for any State.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Why can't the Finance Minister forget politics for a minute and take this question with a human approach?

Shri Morarji Desai: What else am I doing? The hon. Member never gets out of politics. He thinks everybody does not get out of politics. I did tell him the other day about coloured glasses. That applies even in this matter. I do not look at it that way because of that. I can prove to my hon. friends that whenever they have come to me for anything which can be done, I have done for them and no politics have come in the way. They have got to admit that and, therefore, it is politics not done by me but done by them. If they have to deal with me as I have to deal with them, I know what will be my fate. Therefore, it is quite a different thing (*Interruption*).

Then, it was argued again, though I have explained it before, that I am under-estimating devenues and over-estimating expenditure in order to have better results at the end of the year. I had explained, Sir, before that that is not the policy of the Government. But it must be realised that when budget is prepared all facts are not before us as they should be in all their accuracy. There are certain imponderable factors which have got to be estimated and taken into account. They are being estimated as accurately as it is possible for human ingenuity to do, consistently with safety. One can estimate a thing in a very optimistic manner and one can estimate a thing in a very wise manner. What we are trying to do is to make a wise estimate, and not an optimistic estimate, and I hope this hon. House would not want the Finance Ministry to work anything but wisely. I do not think that we should be so optimistic as to be bankrupt at the end of the year, or to bring in more deficit financing at the end of the year. It has always been pressed by every hon. Member who has spoken here that deficit financing must be kept down. And if deficit financing has to be kept down, then one has to be careful, not at the end but at the beginning of the budget, and that is what we are trying to do. And that is not doing any harm to anybody. On the contrary, it is consolidating the finances of the country and it is giving us healthy practices, and not unhealthy practices. It is being seen also that if some things are not provided earlier, they are provided later on, in the supplementary budgets, when things are estimated better. It is no use providing for everything that is not estimated properly. It is, therefore, a wise practice to make these estimates in a prudent manner, even in a little conservative manner, but not in an extravagant manner.

That is the policy which the Government follows. There is no deliberate policy of under-estimating revenues at all. Sometimes, rather very often, revenues go up and increase. Revenues are showing better results also because we are tightening evasions, we are tightening the process of recovery and we are trying to see that better results are obtained in recoveries of all revenues. Now, this is not a matter which can be described as to how best it is done; but it is being done. The results are slow in the beginning. But, I am quite sure, in course of time, the results will be very satisfactory, and then the accounting of the estimates will become more accurate and this complaint will not have to be made. But whatever has been done, the results at the end of the year have been satisfactory and for the strengthening of the finances of the country and not for their weakening. That ought to be satisfactory and for that the Finance Ministry ought to be complimented and not criticised.

Then the question of prohibition was again raised here. I do not want to repeat all the arguments that I had given before. But I was glad that my hon. friend, a veteran member of this House, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, pleaded here very passionately. I

hope that this views will be accepted by everyody. We should certainly try to do so. But everything has its time and everything has to be done in such a manner that we do not retrace our steps at any time in such matters, and that is how this policy is considered by this Government. I am certainly at one with him and personally I feel that there should be prohibition in this country, complete prohibition throughout the country, and as early as possible. But, then again, when one works in a democracy, one has got to work in such matters all together so that we are successful in the attempt that we make.

18 hrs.

Incidentally, he also said that we must see that corruption is ended, morality is more stressed and that integration is properly achieved. These are all things on which we all agree. One cannot deny the existence of corruption. But I do not agree that corruption exists to the extent to which it is being exaggerated. A notion about corruption, as it exists, is very useful. A knowledge and sensitiveness about it is also very useful and necessary. It is good that it is happening. But an exaggeration of the evil also is disastrous, because that unnerves us. That will also make us talk and behave in such a manner that proper remedies cannot be taken. If we want to fight corruption as we should then we have got to go on fighting throughout. We can never rest on this matter because one can never achieve at any time a stage where one can say that now there will be no corruption or that there is no corruption. It can only be minimised and kept at the minimum level all the time if all the efforts are made. If we have got to do this, all of us will have to contribute to it. We will have to see that we do not at any time do anything whereby unwittingly or unintentionally any corrupt practices are encouraged. If all people who are at the top in all walks of life are determined to do this in this country at any rate it is not a difficult matter to achieve. I am quite sure that we can achieve it. But we can achieve it only if we do not try merely to raise the cry of corruption and then consider that our task is done and lie low whenever we see corruption and wherever we see it and not take remedies to remove it at that particular spot. We have got to find out as to who do it. It is no use tarring everybody with the same brush. It is no use running down the whole administration and saying that the whole administration is corrupt. There cannot be wholesale corruption anywhere, even in any person. Even the worst person has his own moments of lucidity and of honesty.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Of course.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is that which we have got to concentrate upon and increase. But if we do not grant if then we cannot increase the content of honesty everywhere. It is that which we have got to do.

I do not want to repeat what my hon. friend on this side said. I do not want to repeat it, but it is a thing which we find everywhere. We have got to remove it. But if we do not remove it from quarters which affect other people, it is no use saying that it should be removed from lower circles. From lower circles it will never go unless the higher circles are free of it. The higher circles have got to take care of themselves. I can say with some confidence that in Government the higher services today are far more free from it than they ever were in this country. The large majority of them are not only completely honest but they work very hard and are trying to work more and more in tune with the requirements of the times. That ought to be recognised if we want to take more and more work from them. I would, therefore, plead that wherever one finds that there is something wrong, it should certainly be brought forward so that a proper punishment is given. But one should also recognise where there is good so the content of good is increased wherever it has got to be increased.

Shri Nath Pai: If that is so, why do you not accept Shri C. D. Deshmukh's proposal about instituting an enquiry?

An Hon. Member: Enquiry of what?

Shri Morarji Desai: If that proposal will remove corruption, it would be accepted immediately. But if it created only a prejudice and a shelter for other people, it would not be a good thing at all. This must be a practicable measure and not a measure which comes out of one's mind howsoever well-intentioned it may be. I do not say that it is not well-intentioned. I do not doubt the intention at all, but after all such a thing will never remove corruption. If that is to be done, specially in the atmosphere in which we are working, no man in this country will be safe from this allegation. That is what I find. No man is free anywhere. If we are going to work only on allegations and if people are to be enquired into and are to be suspected on a large scale in these matters simply because somebody says it, then there will be absolutely no scope for having honesty in this country. We will all be reduced to the lowest level possible in this country. Therefore that proposal cannot be accepted. It is not that there is any prejudice. The prejudice is all elsewhere. I would only plead that let that prejudice go. This Government can give you as good results as you want. It will satisfy you on that point. I have no doubt about it in my mind.

It was said about company taxation that new complications have been introduced when one has tried to simplify them. I would like to explain this matter. But simplification cannot always be complete simplification. Until now the super-tax payable by any company on dividends receiving from a subsidiary Indian company has been only 10 per cent. It is now decided, as a matter of policy, that the tax system should not provide an incentive to companies for the acquisition of majority interests in other companies. So this favourable rate of super-tax is proposed to be withdrawn. However, in order not to affect adversely those who had already made majority investments in the light of the existing taxing structure, the removal of the concessional rate is being made effective only in the case of dividends received from new Indian companies, that is, companies formed after 1st April, 1961.

With regard to dividends received from non-subsidiary Indian companies, the super-tax was reduced, in the case of foreign companies, from 43 per cent to 33 per cent in the Finance Act of 1960. Even so, there is a widespread feeling that with the abolition of the system of "grossing" and "credit", the super-tax payable by foreign companies on their portfolio investments in India is too high and is acting as a dis-incentive to minority participation by foreign companies in Indian concerns. So it is proposed to reduce the super-tax to 20 per cent in the case of dividends received on portfolio investments. This rate will also be applicable to dividends received by Indian companies. In the Finance Bill, it was proposed to apply the new rate to dividends from companies formed after 1st April 1961. The matter was, however, further examined, and with a view to simplification it was decided to apply the rate to dividends received from companies formed after 1st April 1959. Thus, the amendment I now propose to move actually aims at securing simplification.

It may, of course, be argued why the process of simplification should not be continued still further and the rate of 20 per cent be applied to dividends from all companies whether formed before or after 1st April 1959. The answer is clear. I cannot afford to buy simplicity at a very high price. The loss to revenue will be of the order of a few crores of rupees if I were to apply the super-tax rate of 20 per cent on dividends received by *all* the companies.

This is why, Sir, some of the complexity remains, and will have to remain, and all simplicity is not always good. Otherwise we become simpletons. And that is all that I have got to plead in this particular matter.

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments to this motion.

The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1961-62, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The clause-by-clause consideration will be taken up tomorrow and thereafter the non-official business.

18·09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, April 22, 1961/Vaisakha 2, 1883 (Saka).

[*Friday, April 21, 1961/Vaisaka 1, 1883 (Saka)*]

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3663	Supply of coal to Punjab	12887-88
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3776	Water supply in Tripura	12895
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3678	Motilal Nehru Birth Centenary	12896
3679	Scholarships to S.C. for technical studies abroad	12896-97
3680	Child welfare in Madras	12897
3681	Aid to Annamalai University	12898
3682	Primary Education Commission	12898
3683	Non-availability of Census Forms in Manipur	12898-99
3684	Land for Military purposes in Nasik	12899
3685	Teaching of Music in Delhi University	12899-12900
3686	Class IV employees of Survey of India	12900
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3689	Geodetic and Research Branch of Survey of India	12902-03
3690	E.M.E. Station Workshop, Panagarh	12901
3691	E.S.D. Panagarh	12903-04
3692	Shortage of hard coke in Ludhiana	12904-05
693	False certificates produced by Non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes	12905
3694	lay-grounds in Madras	12905-06
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3696	Tax arrears of Madras Mill-owners.	12906
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3713	Traffic bottleneck between Lodi Colony and Sewa Nagar in New Delhi . .	12914-15
3714	Zoological survey of Little Andamans .	12915
3715	High Schools in Orissa	12915-16
3716	Police Re-organisation in Oissa . .	12916
3717	Harijan Hostel in Cuttack . . .	12916-17
3718	National Pool of .S. & I.R. . . .	12917
3719	Entertainment expenditure . .	12917-18
3720	Implementation of Pay Commission Recommendations .	12918
3721	Central Institute of Education . .	12919
3722	Reading for pleasure	12919-20
3723	Teachers sent abroad by Central Institute of Education . .	12920
3724	Coal washeries .	12990
3725	Asbestic ore deposits	12921

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . . 12921—25

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of four adjournment motions given notice of by Sarvashri Prakash Vir Shastri ; S.M. Banerjee, and Tangamani ; Assar, D.A. Katti; and B. K. Gaikwad regarding the fire which broke out in colony near Rajghat.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER . . . 12926—30

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement regarding the recent developments in Cuba.

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . 12930—32

(1) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No.G.S.R. 476 dated the 8th April, 1961 under Sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

(2) The following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha—

(*i*) Supplementary Statement No. I. . . . Thirteenth Session 1961.

(*ii*) Supplementary Statement No. IV . . Twelfth Session, 1960.

(*iii*) Supplementary Statement No. VIII. . Eleventh Session 1960.

(*iv*) Supplementary Statement No. XIII . Tenth Session, 1960.

(*v*) Supplementary Statement No. XV . . Ninth Session, 1959.

(3) A statement on the explosion in an oil factory at Jalgaon on the 17th March, 1961 resulting in the death of 23 workers and injuries to others.

(4) A copy of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) (First Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 478 dated the 8th April, 1961, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

(5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 481 dated the 8th April, 1961 under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under subsection (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the General Excies and Salt Act, 1944—

(*i*) G.S.R. No. 483 dated the 8th April, 1961.

(*ii*) G.S.R. No. 484 dated the 8th April, 1961.

(7) A copy of the Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in

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Notification No. G.S.R. 486 dated the 8th April, 1961 under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 12934-130

Further discussion on the moion for consideration of the Finance Bill, 1961 continued. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1961/VAISAKHA 2, 1883 (SAKA)—

Further consideration and passing of the Finance Bill, 1961.